

No 61,589

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Home thoughts... William Douglas Home reviews his brother Alec's (Lord Home) Letters to a Grandson... from abroad In the second of a three-part series on Cyprus, Edward Mortimer looks at the views of both sides in dispute over the island Hard... Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, talks to The Times about law and order... and last The Times Profile: Sebastian Coe, on the eve of the AAA championships this weekend

Greenpeace seven held in Siberia

Seven Greenpeace anti-whaling campaigners were arrested in Siberia after they claimed to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations at the port of Lorino. They were said to have been detained for illegally entering a Soviet territory. Report, page 6

Opec strategy

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to study plans for a long-term pricing strategy to eliminate sudden price shocks. Page 17

Clues to body

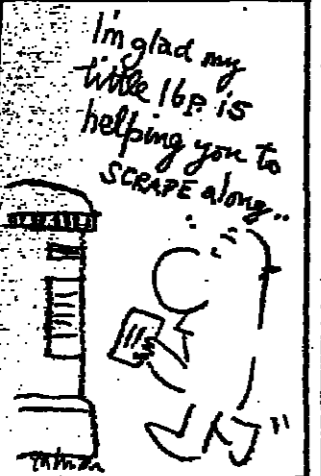
Detectives are to show items found with the body of a murdered child to the parents of Caroline Hogg, aged five, missing from her Edinburgh home for 11 days. Page 2

Journalists' leaders at the Financial Times

Journalists' leaders at the Financial Times are to discuss with the management a company plan to republish the Frankfurt edition in the next 10 days. Page 2

Pill challenge

Judgment has been deferred in the case brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick over a circular advising doctors that they may provide contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent. Page 3



Law of the gun

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at Polish civilians has been spelt out for the first time in a new law. Page 6

Ferry action

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has been called in by the ferry company Townsend Thoresen in an attempt to resolve the 10-day strike at Felixstowe, Suffolk and Cairnryan, Scotland.

Queen's escape

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, holidaying in Italy, escaped unhurt when the car she was driving was in a collision. An Italian couple received minor injuries.

Coe opts out

Sebastian Coe does not want to be selected for the 1,500 metres in the world championships in Helsinki next month. He has not given any reason for his decision.

Leader page, 13 Letters: On the economy, from Mr A. Edwards, and others; Red Cross in Thailand, from Count de Sals

Leading articles: Stock Exchange; Greenpeace; Local Ombudsman Features, pages 10-12 Where is the economic new dawn? Bernard Levin suggests a Swiss role for British unions; Jock Bruce-Gardyne looks under the mortgage umbrella. Spectrum: The two of us - reunited twins tell their stories. Wednesday Page: Forgiveness in the Fens; Alan Franks' Diary;

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Bridge, Business, Countdown, Diary, Events, Law Report, Parliament, Treasury, Sale Rents, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, etc, Weather

Lawson hints at tax cuts in return for spending curbs

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will tell his Cabinet colleagues tomorrow that there could be significant tax cuts in the next Budget if they agree to hold down public spending to its original planned level. At the moment government departments want to spend £5,000m above published plans, but eliminating them could create scope for perhaps £2,000m of tax reductions next spring, he will argue.

Such reductions would be equivalent to knocking 2p off the basic rate of income tax from 30p to 28p in the pound. By holding out the hope of tax cuts, Mr Lawson will be aiming to smooth the ruffled feathers of spending ministers angered by what they saw as the Chancellor's "bully-boy" tactics in forcing through his £500m emergency cuts package two weeks ago. The Budget last March suggested that if public spending in 1984-85 remained at the planned £126,400m this would leave room for about £500m of tax cuts. But Mr Lawson has another card up his sleeve. He will ask the Cabinet to agree to leave untouched the £3,000m contingency reserve included in next year's plans. This would normally be used to accommodate some of the extra spending bids from government departments, leaving a reserve for unexpected spending during

Thatcher hint on share monopoly Stock Exchange may escape court case

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Thatcher yesterday paved the way for the Stock Exchange to avoid having its rules dragged through the Restrictive Practices Court.

The Prime Minister told MPs during question time in the Commons that if proposals were made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the action taken by the Office of Fair Trading, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was prepared to consider them. Proceedings against the Stock Exchange were started after the Office of Fair Trading decided that parts of the Exchange's rule book contravened the 1976 Restrictive Practices Act. The rules say the public can buy shares only through stockbrokers who must buy them only through stockbrokers who trade in the market. The jobbers are not allowed to deal direct with the public. The Exchange also lays down a minimum charge for each transaction. The OFT argues that these represented a restrictive practice. Mrs Thatcher said: "This case is still before the court but that does not preclude the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter. The sudden settlement proposal comes after seven years of intensive lobbying and a total

Howe's radical rescue plan divides EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC foreign ministers split into opposed camps over money-saving proposals unveiled by Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday with the aim of preventing the Community from going bankrupt. Detailing Britain's rescue plan, Sir Geoffrey proposed limits on agricultural spending and a new system of budget payments based on national means designed to eliminate perennial arguments over members' contribution to community revenue. The proposals were described as "very interesting" by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister.

Fossil-hunter unearths Surrey dinosaur

By John Witherow

A Surrey plumber emerged yesterday as the man responsible for what the Natural History Museum, in a fit of enthusiasm, described as possibly "the most important find in Britain this century". Mr William Walker, aged 55, of Springfield Road, Thornton Heath, an amateur fossil collector with a penchant for digging around in the mud at weekends, has turned up the skeleton of an unknown species of carnivorous dinosaur, dating back 124 million years. Last January Mr Walker discovered a huge clawbone in a Surrey claypit. "I recognized it as a dinosaur claw but I didn't know how important it was", he said. "I gave it a good crack with my hammer and the whole thing disintegrated. I really could have cried. It just shattered. His son-in-law later took it to the Natural History Museum, where its appearance set pulses racing in the palaeontology department. They were able to identify the foot-long clawbone, indicating the discovery of a new species. Two scientists set off to the Surrey claypit but were frustrated by the wet spring which turned the area into a sea of mud. It was only last month that they could complete their work of removing three van loads of bones to form a large proportion of the skeleton. The clawbone of this dinosaur, similar to the megalosaurus, is larger than that of the later Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of

the year of about £1,500m to £2,000m. By keeping it intact at this stage the Chancellor gives himself an additional £1,000m to £1,500m to use for tax cuts in the spring. At worst, if government revenues look less buoyant than expected it gives Mr Lawson a cushion allowing him to continue cutting state borrowing, a key element in the battle against inflation, without having to raise taxes as Sir Geoffrey Howe, his predecessor, was forced.

The Chancellor, strongly backed by the Prime Minister, will tomorrow seek Cabinet agreement in principle on both the 1984-85 spending totals and the contingency reserve, before the battle between the Treasury and the spending departments is joined in earnest after the summer recess. Mrs Thatcher said yesterday in the Commons that the Government expected to adhere to published spending plans for this year and next.

This leaves Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury in charge of public spending, with the thankless task of whitening away the £500m in excess bids. Though some of the excess typically reflects proposals for new programmes and "padding" which can be eliminated fairly easily, some will eventu-

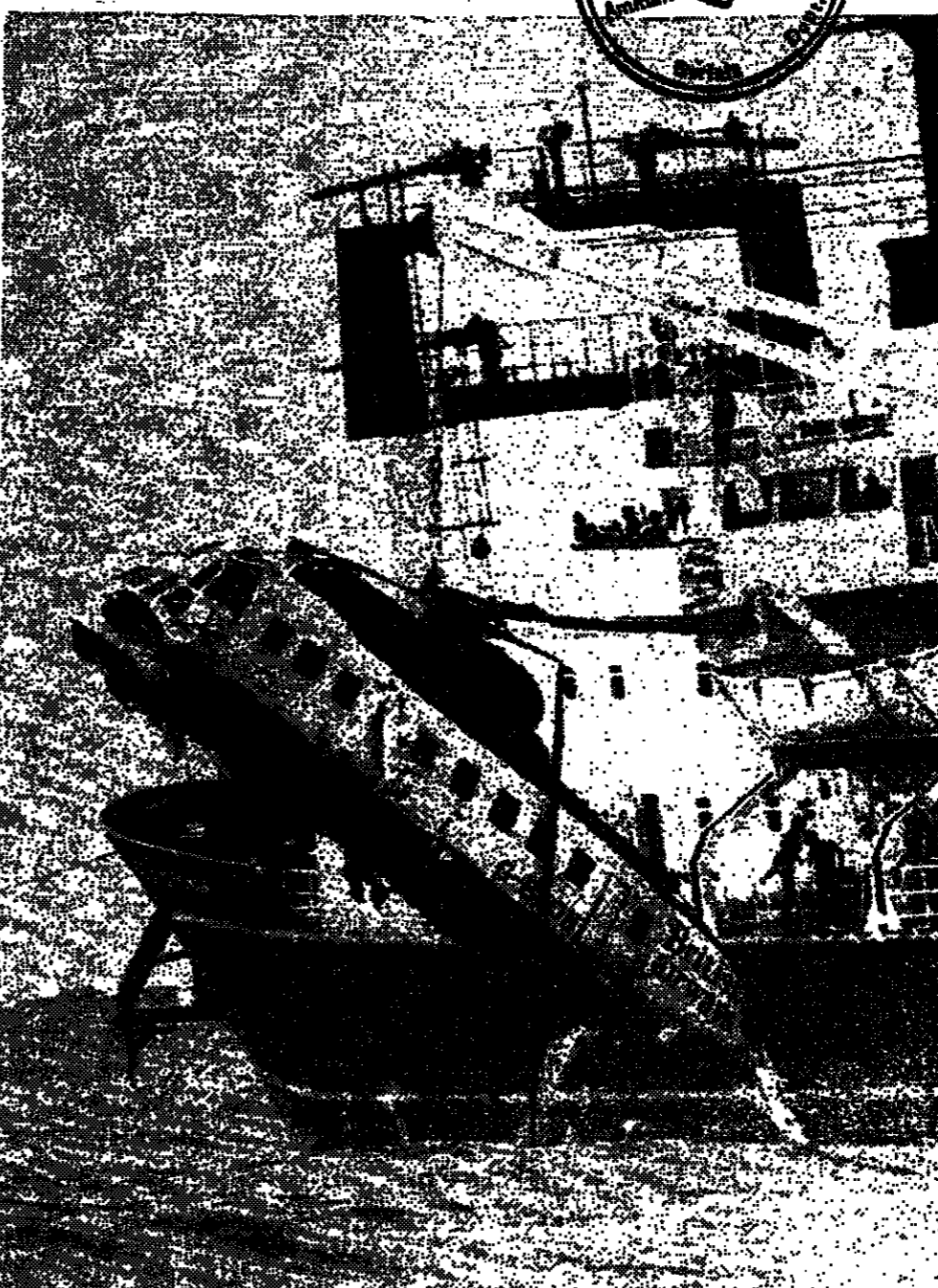
ally be deemed essential. If the contingency reserve is to remain sacrosanct that means a fresh squeeze on other programmes, entailing yet more cuts in services and jobs losses. With departments still smarting from the latest round of cuts - Mr Rees is due to announce their revised cash limits next week - there are some bruising battles ahead before the Cabinet approves in November the final total and departmental allocations for next year. The Chancellor will also be concerned to refute suggestions that he "jumped the gun" on spending cuts this year. These have been prompted by expectations that figures out tomorrow covering the first three months of the 1983-84 financial year will show public borrowing broadly in line with this year's £8,200m target set out in the Budget, despite a huge surge in central government borrowing alone over the same period. Mr Lawson will argue that his measures were designed to tackle clear evidence of overspending by government departments, and were not primarily influenced by the borrowing figures. Central government borrowing has been inflated by on-lending to local councils and state industries which have used the proceeds to pay off other debts. Public spending, page 2

Disclosure by Rees angers Dublin

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

A political storm erupted in Dublin yesterday after the disclosure by Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that a cabinet committee had seriously considered in the mid-1970s the possibility of a British withdrawal from Ulster. Mr Rees's statement that withdrawal was discussed, but rejected because nobody, including the Irish Government in Dublin, was in favour of it, brought a demand from the Irish Opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey, for the Prime Minister Dr Garret Fitzgerald, who was then foreign minister to give a full account of events at the time, Mr Haughey called on Dr Fitzgerald to say whether he used his influence to persuade Britain to remain. Dr Fitzgerald issued a statement that the Irish government had not been approached about a possible withdrawal. Mr Rees confirmed to The Times last night that that was "absolutely right". He said: "No policy of withdrawal was put to the Irish government. But I know they did not want a policy of withdrawal."

Mr Rees said yesterday that during the period 1974 to 1976 the committee considered all the options over three months. "They were options papers - complete integration, independence, getting shot of the place and so on. They were seriously considering all of them." Other members of the committee, known as the IN Committee, which was chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson, confirmed Mr Rees's account. Mr Rees first made his disclosure in a letter to The Guardian in which he denied a suggestion by Mr Wedgwood Benn in an article in that newspaper that Britain retained control of Northern Ireland because of an analysis by the Chiefs of Staff that a unified Ireland might be a defence threat. But Mr Benn told The Times yesterday that Mr Rees's letter appeared to confirm his recollection that the option of withdrawal was never put to the full Cabinet.



The cracked Sikorsky being winched up from the sea yesterday.

17 bodies found as crashed helicopter is salvaged

By Craig Seton and Rupert Morris

The fuselage of the crashed Sikorsky 61 helicopter Oscar November was recovered from 200m-deep water off St Mary's, in the Isles of Scilly, yesterday.

The bodies of only 17 of the 20 people, mostly holiday makers, who died Saturday's crash were found inside. Last night, the bodies were being taken from the salvage vessel to Penzance for identification by relatives. The police sent officers to help in identifying the dead. The fuselage, from which only six people escaped, was being taken on to Falmouth and then by road to the Government's accident investigation unit at Farnborough, Hampshire. There experts will examine it in an attempt to discover the cause of the accident. The helicopter, much of its body intact, was winched on to the deck of the Seaford Clansman just before 1 pm. Two coroner's officers were on board the salvage tug as a group of men dressed in white

protective overalls and black gloves clambered inside the Sikorsky and began bringing out the bodies. Some of the dead were still strapped in their seats when the machine was brought to the surface. The six who survived the crash were the two pilots, two Scillies women and two children orphaned in the accident. The others, including two families of five people, had been carried beneath the waves: The helicopter, which had been on its way Penzance, sank almost immediately.

Divers found the fuselage on its side on a steep sandy dune on the midling seabed. The helicopter, seen from a distance of less than 100 yards after it was brought to the surface, appeared to have suffered only comparatively minor structural damage. Several windows in the pilots' cockpit were missing and its black nose cone had gone, as had two wheel housings. The rear rotor blades and their housing had also dis-

appeared; of the main rotor blades, three of the five had been sheared off. The two remaining blades appeared to be complete but had been broken more or less in half. The damaged pieces hanging limply down on the port side. Most windows, including those of the escape hatches, were gone, but on the starboard side the windows and escape areas seemed intact. The underneath of the fuselage was the worst damaged part. Much of the luggage bay had been ripped out, although the debris guard, which keeps seabirds from fouling the rotor blades, was still in place. Most of the bodies were brought out from the rear of the helicopter in canvas slings and taken to a covered area beneath the crane. The police said that they would be held in the mortuary of the West Cornwall hospital, at Penzance, pending identification. Continued on back page, col 1

Debategate papers were crucial, says Carter

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Former President Jimmy Carter, commenting in Tokyo yesterday on the "Debategate" affair in Washington, said that the debate position papers which may have been passed to Mr Ronald Reagan's election advisers in 1980 "incorporated the very essence" of his campaign. This was the first time that Mr Carter has commented publicly on the scandal. Mr Reagan had access to all of them, "it was obviously of great benefit" in the crucial debate which helped to sway the election, Mr Carter said, adding that he had "no idea" which papers may have come to the attention of the Reagan campaign. But, Mr Carter said, it was obvious from examining the papers made available by the Reagan Administration and the Justice Department and the press that there was a "long

series of losses from the White House, not just one batch". The former President, who is in Japan for a six-day private visit, shed no light on who might have passed the papers. The debate papers were known only to a small group of people in the White House; neither his chief of staff nor his campaign manager had access to them, he said. The debate briefing papers contained details of the issues which Mr Carter's campaign had identified by means of "secret polling" as the most crucial and important, he said, they describe the mistakes made by both candidates in the campaign, issues which might come up in the debate, responses and possible counter-responses. Mr Carter said that he was not prejudging what the Reagan camp may have had in hand before the debate.

Cadet dies in lorry crash at Army range

A boy cadet was killed and more than 20 others were injured - many seriously when an Army lorry crashed on a gunnery range last night. The four-ton lorry, carrying a group of cadets from the Greater London area, overturned as it was leaving the firing range at Waroop Training Camp, near Appleby in Cumbria. One cadet died at the scene and ten others suffered serious leg and hand injuries. They were taken 35 miles to hospital in Carlisle in a fleet of ambulances under police escort. The less seriously injured were taken to a military hospital at Catterick camp in North Yorkshire. The boys were on holiday at the camp.

FACTORIES NOW! Smart new industrial premises from 500 to 7000 sq ft with rentals from only £1.56 per sq ft p.a. Call today for the best choice in properties and development grants. 051-2365411 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER 11 Dole Street, Liverpool L2 2ET

Heseltine challenged on putting Trident into Geneva negotiations

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was challenged in the Commons last night to say whether the Government would respond to a disarmament breakthrough by putting Trident missiles and warheads into the Geneva talks.

He said the United States had proposed a mutual reduction to 5,000 warheads in the Start talks in Geneva, a move which would reduce existing deployment by about a third.

Mr Heseltine then added: "If these negotiations were to lead to a substantial breakthrough, we have made it clear that Britain, in reviewing the future size of its own irreducible minimum deterrent, would not stand aside from such a breakthrough."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, asked what this meant: "Is he effectively saying that we would reduce substantially the number of Trident missiles and warheads we would be prepared to put into the negotiations?"

The minister replied: "If there were to be a substantial breakthrough in the scale of deployment, that would obviously be taken into account by a British Government in deciding its own irreducible minimum deterrent in the new context that would then exist."

But he failed to respond directly to a question from one of his own backbenchers, Mr Julian Amery, who pointed out that no matter what the Soviet Union did, the British deterrent could not be reduced much further.

Earlier, Mr Heseltine had ruled out a policy of mutual freeze.

Navy to get two frigates

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Government is to order two frigates for the Royal Navy, at a cost of up to £130m each.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he was seeking tenders from shipyards. One frigate will be the last of four replacements for ships lost in the Falklands campaign.

Mr Heseltine said he was

inviting tenders from Cammell Laird on Merseyside, Swan Hunters, Tyneside, and Vesper Thornycroft. The ships will be of the type-22 design.

He also announced the intention to provide 2,000 jobs under the Government's youth training scheme in civil establishments of the Ministry of Defence. The jobs would be available for unemployed between 16 to 18.

Government set to shut anti-CND unit

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government unit set up to combat the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) is expected to be wound up shortly.

Final decisions on the future of the Ministry of Defence unit, known as Defence Secretariat 19, are still to be taken. But ministers have abandoned the weekly meetings held during the first six months of this year, used to coordinate the Government's campaign against CND and the unilateralists.

Those meetings were chaired by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and included Home Office and Foreign Office ministers, senior officials, and Mr Bernard Ingham, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's press secretary.

meetings of officials, and occasional meetings of ministers. Although ministers have not met on the subject since the general election, they are likely to do so before the summer recess to review strategy for the autumn when CND is again planning big demonstrations and the first cruise missiles are due to be deployed in Britain.

Mr Heseltine has said publicly that he does not see a permanent need for a separate unit to combat the unilateralists. Ministers believe that the political steam has gone out of the nuclear issue since the general election, which the Government sees as providing a clear mandate for cruise and Trident, in spite of CND's protest that a majority voted for parties opposed to Trident.

MPs urge cut in jail population

By a Staff Reporter

Proposals to cut the prison population by up to 7,000 immediately and produce a permanent reduction in numbers were put forward yesterday by an all-party group of MPs.

With almost 44,000 prisoners in England and Wales in prisons that can cope with 37,000, the parliamentary all-party penal affairs group said that prisons are in a crisis that risks becoming a catastrophe.

Overcrowding is such that "conditions make a mockery of the prison system's stated aim of preparing prisoners to lead a good and useful life", the MPs said.

The group proposed a four-point plan which could, it said, be put into effect immediately. The Home Secretary should use the "executive release" provisions in last year's Criminal Justice Act to release all non-violent offenders serving sentences under three years who are in the last six months of their sentence. That would produce a cut of 7,000.

Parole should be available for those serving short sentences after six months rather than a year, a move that would reduce the prison population permanently by about 2,500.

There should be a substantial increase in the probation service. Up to 8,000 people could be kept out of prison if each main grade probation officer could take on two more cases.

Locket clue to identity of child's body in ditch

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Detectives from Lothian and Borders Police returned to Scotland from Leicestershire yesterday with a silver locket and a hairband found on or near the naked body of a murdered child found in a ditch near the village of Twycross on Monday.

The officers intend to show the items to the parents of Caroline Hogg, aged 5, who has been missing from her Edinburgh home for the past 11 days.

In Edinburgh the police said they were "fairly certain" that the body was that of Caroline Hogg but Leicestershire police said they would not confirm it.

Retaliation fear over soldier

From Richard Ford, The Curragh

An Irish soldier accused of murdering three comrades serving with the United Nations force in the Lebanon was held by military police because of fears of retaliation from colleagues in the company, it was alleged yesterday.

Senior officers feared an attempt to kill Private Michael McAleavey aged 21. Morale would be badly affected if he returned to his company it was said.

Orders were issued that the soldier, from the Lower Falls area of west Belfast, should not be allowed to go anywhere in south Leinster without being accompanied by military police, the court was told.

Sale Room Second painting eludes Scots

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Glasgow Museum and Gallery disclosed yesterday that it had tried unsuccessfully to persuade Christie's to withdraw a portrait from last Friday's auction and make a private sale to the museum.

The disclosure comes in the wake of a report in *The Times* that Christie's had rejected an offer for a picture from the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, while accepting an offer for another one from the National Portrait Gallery in London.

The picture that Glasgow wanted was a ravishing seventeenth-century "Portrait of Miss May" by John Michael Wright, a Scottish artist. Mr Alastair Auld, the curator, said yesterday that he was surprised when the offer was not accepted.

"I was grateful to Christie's for passing the offer on to the owners. I can see how the tax free status of private sales to museums militates against the auction houses. Owners are usually better off if they accept private treaty sales."

As in the case of the Smuglevicz which Edinburgh wanted Christie's had said it would put a high protective reserve on the Wright portrait, Mr Auld said. But it found a bidder prepared to top the reserve. The painting had been estimated at £46,000 to £10,000 but sold at £48,600.

Capital transfer and capital gains tax are waived in the case of private treaty sales to national institutions. All three

Frankfurt printing plan FT journalists join talks

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Journalists' leaders at the strike-bound *Financial Times* are to meet the management today to discuss a plan to republish the Frankfurt edition of the newspaper within the next 10 days.

The company is said to have secured an agreement with a West German union to produce the normal print run of up to 60,000 copies.

The scheme would mean that work normally performed by members of the National Graphical Association, (NGA) the union on strike over pay, would be covered by the management.

Under usual circumstances, pages of the newspaper are transmitted by facsimile machine from London to Frankfurt and printed there. The suggested procedure would involve members of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) working normally and their copy, rather than completed pages, being transmitted to West Germany by the management. Under the plan pages would be made up in Frankfurt.

The NUJ leaders will report on their discussions to the chapel [office branch]. The national leadership of the journalists' union is expected to advise its members at the newspaper that they should not do anything to break the strike as long as it is official.

Nevertheless the move is intended to increase pressure on the NGA national council which meets tomorrow to discuss the seven-week stoppage by 27 of its members over the pay of 22 machine minders. They are claiming a "substantial" rise on an offer of £304.67.



Moving House: Viscount Tompasady, former Speaker of the Commons, in the Moses Room before being introduced to the Lords yesterday. He takes his title from the town in the Rhondia Valley where he was born and went to school.

Lord for only four days

An English businessman who has lived in Australia for more than 20 years is the new Earl of Stradbroke in succession to his father who held the title for four days.

The new Lord Stradbroke, formerly Mr Keith Rous, of New South Wales, was reported to be travelling to England from Paris yesterday after hearing of his father's death on Monday night.

The fourth Lord Stradbroke, who inherited a title created in 1821, was a former Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk and died aged 80 on July 14. His brother, Mr Keith Rous senior, succeeded to the title but died four days later after a lengthy illness at his home in Devon.

Sports day death

Samantha Atherton, the schoolgirl of 13 who was hit in the head by a javelin on Friday during a sports day at Wirral Grammar School for Girls at Bromborough, died yesterday.

Drug remnants

Seven men accused of conspiring to import drugs to Britain were remanded in police custody until Friday by magistrates at Stroud, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

Public spending: 1 Howe's £2,250m bluff is called

Ahead of the tussle in tomorrow's Cabinet over public spending plans for next year, FRANCES WILLIAMS, Economics Correspondent examines the background to the tough decisions facing the Government. Today, the first signs of trouble.

"allowance for shortfall" knocked £1,200m off the planned spending total. Second, officials reduced the contingency reserve for unexpected calls on the Exchequer from £2,250m in 1982-83 to £1,500m in 1983-84, claiming that the larger sum was unnecessarily large.

The effect of the measures was to reduce published spending plans by nearly £2,000m but to leave the government virtually no room for manoeuvre if things went wrong.

No sooner had Sir Geoffrey said down from delivering his Budget, which "gave away" in tax cuts about £2,250m, than his bluff was called. Instead of spending £1,700m less than the £11,700m planned for 1982-83, as the Treasury expected, government departments went on a spree of unprecedented

proportions. In little over a fortnight they spend the lot. At first the Government claimed that much of that late burst of spending involved bringing forward some payments from 1983-84, easing departments' budgets for this year. But figures for the early months of the new financial year disclosed that spending was still running ahead of plans.

In the first three months of the financial year, central government spending was more than 9 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 3.5 per cent predicted in the Budget. If continued for the whole of the year departmental spending alone would add more than £3,000 to the £11,700m total planned. Almost all the overshooting identified so far relates to

£14,000 for dismissed union man

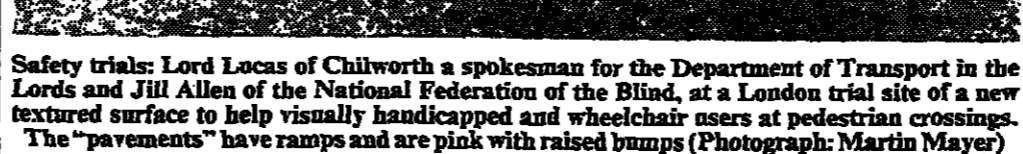
Mr Glenn Campbell, a casino worker is believed to be the first person in the country to be awarded money, for joining a trade union. Mr Campbell aged 24, from Halifax, and a wage cropper joined the Transport Union during a disagreement and was then dismissed from Napoleon's Casino in Bradford, West Yorkshire.

The cropper settled his case privately, but Mr Campbell successfully fought his case against A & S Entertainments, of Sheffield, at an industrial tribunal.

The award was made under the Employment Act, 1982, which guarantees a minimum of £10,000 for people dismissed for joining a union. His union's district headquarters in Leeds said yesterday: "We are delighted. This case shows that no one should have any worries about joining a union. We are now recruiting members from casinos in our area."

The £14,000 is made up of compensation for unfair dismissal.

Tomorrow: Tackling overspending



Safety trials: Lord Lucas of Chilworth a spokesman for the Department of Transport in the Lords and Jill Allen of the National Federation of the Blind, at a London trial site of a new textured surface to help visually handicapped and wheelchair users at pedestrian crossings. The "pavements" have ramps and are pink with raised bumps (Photograph: Martin Mayer)

Locket clue to identity of child's body in ditch

Detectives from Lothian and Borders Police returned to Scotland from Leicestershire yesterday with a silver locket and a hairband found on or near the naked body of a murdered child found in a ditch near the village of Twycross on Monday.

Retaliation fear over soldier

An Irish soldier accused of murdering three comrades serving with the United Nations force in the Lebanon was held by military police because of fears of retaliation from colleagues in the company, it was alleged yesterday.

Senior officers feared an attempt to kill Private Michael McAleavey aged 21. Morale would be badly affected if he returned to his company it was said.

Orders were issued that the soldier, from the Lower Falls area of west Belfast, should not be allowed to go anywhere in south Leinster without being accompanied by military police, the court was told.

Within two weeks of the shooting at a United Nations checkpoint 80 miles south east of Beirut last October officers began to suspect that Private McAleavey was involved in killing the soldiers. They were alerted at reports hitting at this which appeared in Irish newspapers.

Private McAleavey denies murdering Corporal Gregory Morrow aged 20 from Lurgan, co Armagh, Private Thomas Murphy, aged 19, and Private Michael Burke, aged 20 both from co Dublin.

On the second day of his court martial the seven presiding officers were told that as four witnesses, including three from the American University Medical Centre in Beirut, were unable to travel to the Irish Republic, the court martial would have to go to Lebanon to hear their evidence.

The hearing continues

Detective tells why he delayed approaching actor

Det. Constable Maurice O'Neill told Buryley Crown Court yesterday why he did not approach Peter Adamson, the actor, for 25 minutes after allegedly seeing him indecently assault a girl aged eight in a swimming pool. Mr Adamson plays the part of Len Fairclough in *Coronation Street* - the television series.

Constable O'Neill said that as a police officer it was his duty to arrest immediately the person concerned in a crime. But this time he had waited until the girl came out of the pool because he had wanted to get corroboration from her and needed to know her name.

When he had asked her: "Has anyone in the pool touched you where they shouldn't have done?" she had replied: "No", he said. He was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Adamson, aged 53, who denies indecently assaulting two girls aged eight in the pool at Haslingden, Lancashire.

The detective said that he spent 55 minutes at an underwater observation window watching Mr Adamson in the pool full of children aged between eight and fourteen. A woman police constable was in the pool.

He said he saw the actor with his thumbs inside the swimming costume of a girl aged eight, around her private parts. The incident lasted for no more than 15 seconds and the child was unaware of anything wrong.

Cross-examined by Mr George Carman, QC, for Mr Adamson, Constable O'Neill agreed that the girl seemed perfectly happy and had been enjoying herself when she came out of the pool.

During the 25-minute wait between the alleged incident and his approaching Mr Adamson, the detective said he telephoned the girl's mother and his police station.

He agreed that it was unusual not to arrest immediately a man who had been seen in the act of committing a crime.

The trial continues today.

Research plea on computers

Many of the programs micro-computers in schools are produced by a "cottage industry" which has little idea of how children learn, according to a report published by the Social Science Research Council yesterday.

It calls for urgent research into the impact of the new technology on education, and the setting up of a technology centre for this purpose.

Microcomputers in Education. A Framework for Research. Morley Sage and David Smith (School Government Publishing, Darby House, Bletchley Road, Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire, MK1 1BN).

Move to halt bias against the disabled

Discrimination against disabled people in housing, education, employment and many more other areas would be outlawed under a Bill which is being promoted by a Labour MP with support from all parties.

Mr Robert Wareing, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, finished second in the ballot among MPs for private member's legislation, which means that his Bill intended to strengthen the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act has a good chance of reaching the statute book.

It will implement the main recommendations of the committee on restrictions against disabled people set up by Mr Alf Morris, the former Labour Minister for the Disabled to investigate discrimination.

The Bill will make it illegal to discriminate against disabled people on the grounds of their disability in employment, housing, education, the provision of goods and services, insurance, transport, property rights, occupational pension schemes, membership of associations and clubs, and civic duties and functions.

Frankfurt printing plan FT journalists join talks

Journalists' leaders at the strike-bound *Financial Times* are to meet the management today to discuss a plan to republish the Frankfurt edition of the newspaper within the next 10 days.

The company is said to have secured an agreement with a West German union to produce the normal print run of up to 60,000 copies.

The scheme would mean that work normally performed by members of the National Graphical Association, (NGA) the union on strike over pay, would be covered by the management.

Under usual circumstances, pages of the newspaper are transmitted by facsimile machine from London to Frankfurt and printed there. The suggested procedure would involve members of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) working normally and their copy, rather than completed pages, being transmitted to West Germany by the management. Under the plan pages would be made up in Frankfurt.

The NUJ leaders will report on their discussions to the chapel [office branch]. The national leadership of the journalists' union is expected to advise its members at the newspaper that they should not do anything to break the strike as long as it is official.

Nevertheless the move is intended to increase pressure on the NGA national council which meets tomorrow to discuss the seven-week stoppage by 27 of its members over the pay of 22 machine minders. They are claiming a "substantial" rise on an offer of £304.67.

The award was made under the Employment Act, 1982, which guarantees a minimum of £10,000 for people dismissed for joining a union. His union's district headquarters in Leeds said yesterday: "We are delighted. This case shows that no one should have any worries about joining a union. We are now recruiting members from casinos in our area."

The £14,000 is made up of compensation for unfair dismissal.

Tomorrow: Tackling overspending

Beatles
crit
of rest

mental set

relative
D
mells
ized

able prefer
TV to 700

Beatles' old school is criticized over poor results and truancy

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Evastating criticism of a school attended by former Beatles, George Harrison and Paul McCartney, of two surviving grammar schools in the city, was published yesterday by the school governors (HMG), who said matters needed urgent attention.

The physical environment in a school for boys, a school that once enjoyed great academic success, was intolerable, they said. Examination results were disappointing, the behaviour of pupils in some cases was unacceptable with truancy, and many boys receiving no instruction at all in music, careers, and religious studies.

There are many pupils of all abilities who are failing each the levels of attainment might be expected", the report said. "In particular, in religious education and music it is what is provided and the quality of the work done is unacceptable."

Mr Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, written to the city council, which is controlled by the left, saying that he has read the report with concern and finds it disturbing.

"Obviously you will want to consider the implications of the report urgently and I would expect you to inform the department of what you have done and are doing to put matters right," he said. "The report underlines the need for the authority to get to grips with the management and rational organization of its county secondary school."

provision in the interests of Liverpool's children. "It also suggests that the authority will need to review its arrangements for informing itself about the quality of performance in its schools and for taking appropriate measures to secure improvement in that performance."

The school, which has 594 boys in a listed Victorian building, has had a question mark hanging over its future for the past 18 years. Education

ministers have twice rejected plans to make it a comprehensive school and since 1965 it has been run by a succession of head teachers appointed initially in a temporary capacity. It had been neglected for a long time, the inspectors, who visited the school in February and March this year, said. Rooms were leaking and buildings were dirty and untidy. Some of the laboratories were antiquated; the outdoor lavatories had no paper, towels or soap; and the indoor lavatories were locked and unused.

Mr Dominic Brady, Liverpool's education committee chairman, said that if the HMGs had "criticized us at a time when facilities and cash were available, then they would have had an argument". A spokesman for Paul McCartney said that the former Beatle would be greatly concerned about the future of his old school.

Records 'not kept' A progressive school in Coventry has been criticized for failing to fund the proper procedures for appointing teachers and for derogatory remarks made by senior male staff to women teachers. The criticism comes in a report of a formal investigation into Sidney Stringer School by the Equal Opportunities Commission, which said that because of the lack of proper school records it had been impossible to glean what lay behind appointments and promotions.

The commission says it was concerned that 40 teachers complained that there had been a strong bias against women in appointments and promotions. It found that decisions on many of the appointments between January, 1976, and January, 1979, were taken by the head without consulting the governors, as he should. The commission recommends that Coventry's director of education should ensure that proper records are kept.

Formal Investigation Report: Sidney Stringer School and Community College, Coventry (publicity section, EOC, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester, E3).



Orthodox Jews demonstrating in High Street Kensington, near the Israeli Embassy yesterday against what they consider the desecration of ancient graves in Jerusalem by Archaeologists. They believe that sites in old Jerusalem now being excavated contain the remains of Jewish sages from Biblical times. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Police hurt as gang frees man

A gang of eight people attacked three policemen and helped a man believed to be a "free Dennis Kelly" campaign supporter to escape from custody. Two policemen saw a man daubing the word "Dennis" in paint on a wall at the corner of Burlington Street and Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, just before midnight on Monday and arrested him.

They took him back to a third officer at a police vehicle, but then were attacked, the police said. The policemen were pushed and kicked and suffered facial injuries. Two were taken off duty with bruises and badly swollen eyes.

Dennis Kelly, who was jailed for life last month for murder, is appealing against his conviction, and supporters have launched a campaign in his support. Last week, the police and Kelly supporters clashed outside Walton prison, Liverpool. One constable was suspended during an investigation of the police operation.

The sixth green at Royal Birkdale, Southport, was vandalized before the third round of the Open Golf Championship on Saturday by intruders who daubed "Dennis Kelly" slogans on the green and dug up the turf. The official committee has apologized and denied responsibility for that incident. Yesterday, Mr Lester Shields, the campaign spokesman, condemned the attack. "We are shocked, and we would always condemn any attack on the police," he said.

Moneylender on menaces charge

Sammy Davis, aged 18, a moneylender, terrified Miss Susan Blair, also aged 18, by demanding £1-a-day interest on a £5 loan, it was alleged at Gloucester Crown Court yesterday.

In less than a month Davis, of Renton Street, Gloucester, claimed she owed him £38, and told her he would break her arms, legs and neck if she did not pay up, the court was told. He denies two charges of making unwarranted demands for money with menaces. The trial continues today.

Injured PC gets £65,000

Police Constable Robert Deards, who was dragged 25 yards along the road by a car when he attempted to question the driver, was awarded £65,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

PC Deards, aged 37, of Woodside Avenue, Highgate, north London, injured his shoulder and wrist. The driver Kevin Devlin Thomas, of Ashinton, Romford, Essex, was convicted in July, 1975, of dangerous driving and assault.

£700,000 saving

Cambridgeshire County Council has signed contracts with three private companies to take over the cleaning of 210 of its schools from next September. The council said yesterday the move will save £700,000 a year.

'Lethal' tyres

Mr Douglas Hoyte, Labour MP for Warrington, North, tabled a commons question yesterday urging the Secretary of State for Trade to stop the import of "lethal" reject tyres which he said were intended for bullock carts in the Far East.

PC bailed

Police Constable Richards Mahaffy, aged 27, of Victoria Road, Stoke Newington, who is accused of assault, and trying to pervert justice, was committed on unconditional bail from Horseferry Road Court yesterday to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Cell hanging

John Arwal Jones, aged 25, who was serving three-and-a-quarter years for theft, robbery, and branch of a suspended sentence, was found hanged in his cell at Liverpool prison yesterday.

Son of Lymeswold launched

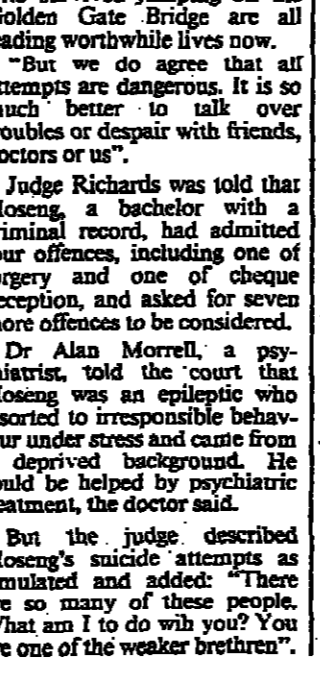
The old church at Tendale nestles beneath a hillside by a road that winds past fields and hedges. Its attractions include primroses, one of the best loved flowers of spring, and poppies, one of the best-known country sights in high summer. In Tendale the two flowers are in bloom simultaneously.

Like Lymeswold, its more famous neighbour, Tendale exists only on cheese labels. Its task is to emphasize the agricultural origins of a factory product and to hold back the invasion of cheese from abroad. Tendale was invented by Dairy Crest, the marketing section of the Milk Marketing Board. "Tendale does not exist", the board explained yesterday. "It is a name selected after careful research which indicated that it evoked the essential Englishness of the brand with overtones of the countryside where it is made."

Lymeswold is a soft blue cheese unrelated to any other British variety. Tendale is the name given to new varieties of Cheddar and Cheshire which contain half of the fat of their originals. But the commercial thinking behind the two is identical, and Tendale can fairly be regarded as the son of Lymeswold.

Both are expensive and both have been given invented names which cannot be used by rivals. Cheddar is a process as well as a place so that users of the process abroad are at liberty to sell Dutch, French and Irish Cheddar in Britain.

Invented brand names can be protected in law against use by competitors. The English countryside is full of evocative suffixes like -vale and -minster which may eventually appear on new groceries. The board has chosen Clover for its next innovation: a low-fat butter due to appear next month. "Trimmers" is the name chosen by the board to define the customers likely to buy the new cheese.



'Offspring of Lymeswold': Another cheese and another invented part of rural England

Mother challenges Pill advice Promiscuity 'sold in schools'

The father of 10 children whose wife is challenging the provision of the Pill to girls under 16 without their parents' consent yesterday accused the Department of Health and Social Security of undermining the fabric of the family and "selling promiscuity in the schools". His wife, Mrs Victoria Gillick, aged 36, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, is seeking a High Court declaration against a department circular in 1980 advising doctors that they can provide contraceptive advice and treatment without parental knowledge or consent.

Mr Gordon Gillick, age 43, who has so far adopted a secondary role in the action, described himself as "totally in agreement" with his wife's stance on the issue. He added: "In fact I probably get rather more heated about it than she does. We thrash these things out between us and argue about every possible point but my wife has the ability to write it all down." The case brought the couple, which is being financed out of legal aid, is being watched with intense interest by civil servants and pressure groups. Mrs Phyllis Bowman, national director of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Children, yesterday described the position adopted by the department as "absolutely appalling" and forecast a parliamentary campaign to tighten the law if the Gillicks lost their case.

Mr Gillick, a self-employed graphic designer, said he and his wife would appeal if the High Court found against them. He estimated that legal costs so far were up to £2,000 but said they had spent probably £1,000 of their own money on travel, telephone bills and stationery costs involved. "I am not worried about money", he said. "Like Mother Theresa, I believe the money will turn up. The Lord always provides."

The Gillicks' children are aged from one to fifteen. Five of them are girls, the eldest of whom is 13. None of them has been personally involved in receiving contraceptive advice. The family's campaign against the health authorities began in January, 1981, after the couple discovered that doctors were putting girls under 16 on the Pill because of their parents' "old-fashioned" beliefs. The judgment, the couple say, was clearly moral rather than medical.

Mr Gillick said that he and his wife, both Roman Catholics, had acted independently and were not supported by any organization. "Frankly it is a big waste of time but if a thing is so glaringly wrong and so glaringly undermining the family fabric, which is essential in society, we felt we had no choice. "Mr children are not going to kick over the traces but if they do later on that is their choice. But it is the intervention in the family by the Department of Health and its agents, like the Family Planning Association, that we feel is so wrong. "They actually go round and sell promiscuity in the schools. They wear different shirts but they are all the same sort of team."

An ironic perspective on the case came yesterday when Jessie Gillick, aged nine, one of their daughters, was taken to hospital in King's Lynn with appendicitis while the couple were in London. At 2.30 am the hospital telephoned for consent for an operation.

Doctors who put under-age girls on the Pill are not encouraging them to have unlawful sexual intercourse, a council for the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS), argued in court yesterday. Contraceptives are prescribed to those aged under 16 for their own good, to stop unwanted pregnancies, Mr Simon Brown said. He was contesting a mother's attempt in the High Court to have declared unlawful a DHSS circular advising doctors that they can give contraceptive advice and treatment to under-age girls without their parents' consent. Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month.

Mother challenges Pill advice

The father of 10 children whose wife is challenging the provision of the Pill to girls under 16 without their parents' consent yesterday accused the Department of Health and Social Security of undermining the fabric of the family and "selling promiscuity in the schools". His wife, Mrs Victoria Gillick, aged 36, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, is seeking a High Court declaration against a department circular in 1980 advising doctors that they can provide contraceptive advice and treatment without parental knowledge or consent.

Mr Gordon Gillick, age 43, who has so far adopted a secondary role in the action, described himself as "totally in agreement" with his wife's stance on the issue. He added: "In fact I probably get rather more heated about it than she does. We thrash these things out between us and argue about every possible point but my wife has the ability to write it all down." The case brought the couple, which is being financed out of legal aid, is being watched with intense interest by civil servants and pressure groups. Mrs Phyllis Bowman, national director of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Children, yesterday described the position adopted by the department as "absolutely appalling" and forecast a parliamentary campaign to tighten the law if the Gillicks lost their case.

Mr Gillick, a self-employed graphic designer, said he and his wife would appeal if the High Court found against them. He estimated that legal costs so far were up to £2,000 but said they had spent probably £1,000 of their own money on travel, telephone bills and stationery costs involved. "I am not worried about money", he said. "Like Mother Theresa, I believe the money will turn up. The Lord always provides."

The Gillicks' children are aged from one to fifteen. Five of them are girls, the eldest of whom is 13. None of them has been personally involved in receiving contraceptive advice. The family's campaign against the health authorities began in January, 1981, after the couple discovered that doctors were putting girls under 16 on the Pill because of their parents' "old-fashioned" beliefs. The judgment, the couple say, was clearly moral rather than medical.

Mr Gillick said that he and his wife, both Roman Catholics, had acted independently and were not supported by any organization. "Frankly it is a big waste of time but if a thing is so glaringly wrong and so glaringly undermining the family fabric, which is essential in society, we felt we had no choice. "Mr children are not going to kick over the traces but if they do later on that is their choice. But it is the intervention in the family by the Department of Health and its agents, like the Family Planning Association, that we feel is so wrong. "They actually go round and sell promiscuity in the schools. They wear different shirts but they are all the same sort of team."

An ironic perspective on the case came yesterday when Jessie Gillick, aged nine, one of their daughters, was taken to hospital in King's Lynn with appendicitis while the couple were in London. At 2.30 am the hospital telephoned for consent for an operation.

Doctors who put under-age girls on the Pill are not encouraging them to have unlawful sexual intercourse, a council for the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS), argued in court yesterday. Contraceptives are prescribed to those aged under 16 for their own good, to stop unwanted pregnancies, Mr Simon Brown said. He was contesting a mother's attempt in the High Court to have declared unlawful a DHSS circular advising doctors that they can give contraceptive advice and treatment to under-age girls without their parents' consent. Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month.

Judgment deferred

Doctors who put under-age girls on the Pill are not encouraging them to have unlawful sexual intercourse, a council for the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS), argued in court yesterday. Contraceptives are prescribed to those aged under 16 for their own good, to stop unwanted pregnancies, Mr Simon Brown said. He was contesting a mother's attempt in the High Court to have declared unlawful a DHSS circular advising doctors that they can give contraceptive advice and treatment to under-age girls without their parents' consent. Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month.

Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex. The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent. Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month. Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex. The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent. Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month. Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex. The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent. Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month. Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex. The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent. Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month. Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex. The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent. Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month. Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex. The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent. Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Mental services 'near crisis'

The inquiry report, which is being sent to ministers, local authorities and voluntary mental health groups, calls for a new development fund, a designated minister and coordinating machinery to construct a co-ordinated policy for services in the community. It also wants such services to be monitored along the lines of schools inspectors to report regularly and publicly to the Department of Health and Social Security on progress. Mental Health and the Community, Report of the (Richmond Fellowship Enquiry, Richmond Fellowship Press, 1 Addison Road, London W14 8DL; £2.50).

Obstructive councils criticized

Several local authorities have flatly refused to remedy wrongs suffered by the public, he is supposed to be saying, according to Your Local Ombudsman, a report published today by the Commission for Local Administration in England. Mr Pat Cook, local ombudsman for the North of England, sported mounting pressure for statutory enforcement of the commission's findings because some councils refused to respond to his independent and impartial criticism. Hastings and Wandsworth councils are singled out for criticism of their obstructive attitude. Dr David Yardley, who investigates for the Commission for Local Administration (the local ombudsman's office) in London and the east, said: "Their attitude does nothing to enhance their reputation or that of local government in general."

During the past year there has been a 2 per cent increase in complaints against councils, Mr Cook said. "The Commission for Local Administration in England, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1, 98U; tel: 01-954 2121."

Dispute on German blanks for mint

A firm of coinmakers is angry over a disclosure that the West Germans have produced thousands of 10p coin blanks for the Royal Mint. Mr Colin Perry, managing director of the independent Birmingham Mint Ltd, said yesterday that the West German Government had refused to allow British companies to make blanks for Deutschmarks and coins above that value, on the ground that it would be a security risk. The Mint has raised its complaints with the European Commission. The Germans allege that the blanks could be stolen and used in vending machines in their country, but Mr Perry said their claim was ridiculous. "They will only allow British companies to tender for low-value coins under one mark", he said.

There is a worldwide trade in coin blanks, which are normally stamped with national markings in the country of origin. The Confederation of British Industry said it had recently done a survey in the Birmingham area into unfair trading and found evidence that some European countries, including West Germany, made use of the EEC to increase their exports share in Britain, while setting up barriers to stop British companies selling their products in Europe. Both are expensive and both have been given invented names which cannot be used by rivals. Cheddar is a process as well as a place so that users of the process abroad are at liberty to sell Dutch, French and Irish Cheddar in Britain.

Invented brand names can be protected in law against use by competitors. The English countryside is full of evocative suffixes like -vale and -minster which may eventually appear on new groceries. The board has chosen Clover for its next innovation: a low-fat butter due to appear next month. "Trimmers" is the name chosen by the board to define the customers likely to buy the new cheese.

Kent apology over Pope

Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said yesterday that he "apologized profoundly" for comments he made about the Pope in an interview published yesterday in Woman magazine. His comment, that the Pope's attitude to women and his view of the life of the clergy was "unbelievable", was, he said "dreadful". "I feel extremely guilty about this." But, he said in a BBC radio interview yesterday, the issues

People prefer wildlife on TV to zoo visits

The economic survival of many of Britain's 150 zoos and wildlife parks is threatened by their organizers' disdain for the public. Lord Montagu of Beauchamp, chairman of a zoo investigation for the English Tourist Board, said yesterday. He called on the organizers to stop the "naïve" assumption that crowds of visitors would ensure the status of zoos as centres of research. His investigation concluded that they should give visitors better catering and car parks and fewer animal labels.

"If the recommendations are ignored, I fear that the future of many as major visitor attractions will be in great danger", Lord Montagu said. Mr Michael Montagu, chairman of the board, called the report a "commercial bible". Both men were speaking at a news conference about the report, which says that zoos can no longer survive merely as sanctuaries. "Today's consumers are more sophisticated

Judge tells the suicidal to 'do job properly'

Judge Richards, who fined a man who admitted rape, was at the centre of another controversy yesterday after telling would-be suicides they should do the job properly. "I wish these people would show more efficiency about these overdoses, how much trouble they would save", he said at Bury St Edmunds Crown Court. The judge made the remarks on Monday after a hearing that Marcus Moseg, aged 26, an epileptic who admitted forgery, deception and burglary had made several suicide attempts. He rejected a defence plea to send the man for treatment after describing him as "a perpetual miserable swindler" and jailed him for a year.

Last night the Samaritans organization said: "If suicidal people took the judge's advice literally we would lose 200,000 people a year. Mr David Evans, joint general secretary said: "We do not consider the judge's reported words represent the general attitude to overdoses. For example a dozen people who survived jumping off the Golden Gate Bridge are all leading worthwhile lives now. "But we do agree that all attempts are dangerous. It is so much better to talk over troubles or despair with friends, doctors or us". Judge Richards was told that Moseg was a bachelor with a criminal record, had admitted four offences, including one of forgery and one of cheque deception, and asked for seven more offences to be considered. Dr Alan Morrell, a psychiatrist, told the court that Moseg was an epileptic who resorted to irresponsible behaviour under stress and came from a deprived background. He could be helped by psychiatric treatment, the doctor said.

But the judge described Moseg's suicide attempts as simulated and added: "There are so many of these people. What am I to do with you? You are one of the weaker brethren."

Expert on icons cleared of stealing books

The former head of Christie's icon department, who was accused of stealing nearly 100 of its rare art books after she was made redundant, was acquitted by a jury at Southwark Crown Court yesterday. Mrs Elvira Cooper, aged 42, who had said "icons are my life", had kept 97 reference books at her home in Willow Road, Hampstead, north London, because she "hated going to libraries". She was writing a book on Russian icons.

She built up the department during her 11 years with the company. She told the police that Christie's was being malicious and vindictive. Mrs Cooper did not give evidence. Mr Justice Sarony, for the defence, said that there was "enormous hostility" between Mrs Cooper and Mr Alexander Solodkoff, her successor, who became head of a merged department after icon sales slumped. He added that the high water mark of Christie's "unbelievable behaviour" was reached when Mrs Cooper would have had to arrange an appointment with him had she wanted to discuss the missing books. He had never asked her to return them.

Mr Sarony said that the accusation had been a nightmare for Mrs Cooper, who had denied 10 specimen charges of theft. Mrs Cooper, who had been married for 30 years, had sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David Skan, editor of the diary column of The Mail on Sunday.

The former President of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and his wife, Anne-Aymone, accepted an apology, "substantial" damages and their costs in settlement of a libel action yesterday in the High Court over a newspaper article which wrongly stated that M Giscard had begun divorce proceedings. The couple, who have been married for 30 years, had sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David Skan, editor of the diary column of The Mail on Sunday.

Giscard wins damages

The former President of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and his wife, Anne-Aymone, accepted an apology, "substantial" damages and their costs in settlement of a libel action yesterday in the High Court over a newspaper article which wrongly stated that M Giscard had begun divorce proceedings. The couple, who have been married for 30 years, had sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David Skan, editor of the diary column of The Mail on Sunday.

The former head of Christie's icon department, who was accused of stealing nearly 100 of its rare art books after she was made redundant, was acquitted by a jury at Southwark Crown Court yesterday. Mrs Elvira Cooper, aged 42, who had said "icons are my life", had kept 97 reference books at her home in Willow Road, Hampstead, north London, because she "hated going to libraries". She was writing a book on Russian icons.

She built up the department during her 11 years with the company. She told the police that Christie's was being malicious and vindictive. Mrs Cooper did not give evidence. Mr Justice Sarony, for the defence, said that there was "enormous hostility" between Mrs Cooper and Mr Alexander Solodkoff, her successor, who became head of a merged department after icon sales slumped. He added that the high water mark of Christie's "unbelievable behaviour" was reached when Mrs Cooper would have had to arrange an appointment with him had she wanted to discuss the missing books. He had never asked her to return them.

Mr Sarony said that the accusation had been a nightmare for Mrs Cooper, who had denied 10 specimen charges of theft. Mrs Cooper, who had been married for 30 years, had sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David Skan, editor of the diary column of The Mail on Sunday.



Mrs Victoria Gillick: Opposing doctors over contraceptives.

Expert on icons cleared of stealing books

The former head of Christie's icon department, who was accused of stealing nearly 100 of its rare art books after she was made redundant, was acquitted by a jury at Southwark Crown Court yesterday. Mrs Elvira Cooper, aged 42, who had said "icons are my life", had kept 97 reference books at her home in Willow Road, Hampstead, north London, because she "hated going to libraries". She was writing a book on Russian icons.

She built up the department during her 11 years with the company. She told the police that Christie's was being malicious and vindictive. Mrs Cooper did not give evidence. Mr Justice Sarony, for the defence, said that there was "enormous hostility" between Mrs Cooper and Mr Alexander Solodkoff, her successor, who became head of a merged department after icon sales slumped. He added that the high water mark of Christie's "unbelievable behaviour" was reached when Mrs Cooper would have had to arrange an appointment with him had she wanted to discuss the missing books. He had never asked her to return them.

Rare chicks

The only pair of rare South American Crested Screamer birds to breed in Britain this year have produced five chicks at the Wildfowl Trust nature reserve in Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.



INCOMPARABLE FLEUR-DU-LAC YACHT CLUB \$1.6 to \$2.6 Million West Shore, Lake Tahoe Twenty two lakefront châteaux... each, a masterpiece. 4000 West Lake Boulevard, Highway 89, Tahoe Pines, California Mailing Address: Post Office Box 628, Homewood, California 95718 (916)523-5263

PARLIAMENT July 19 1983

Britain cannot ignore Russia's frightening level of arms

deploy its own deterrent system - Pershing II and cruise missiles. At the time of the warning, the Soviets had deployed about 120 SS20s, each with three warheads. Today the figure was more than 350. Even if the full complement of Pershing II and cruise missiles were to be deployed, they would still represent less than a half of the number of warheads already deployed on the Soviet side.

Nato's present defence strategy was based on the proposition that the alliance could not withstand a conventional attack by Warsaw Pact forces with conventional means alone. Far from possessing cruise and Pershing II missiles as purely retaliatory, it would be Nato that would first let loose the dogs of nuclear war.

The proposal to deploy these American missiles in Europe had created a crisis more dangerous than any in the past 30 years and not only in East-West relations. It had led to considerable tensions within the alliance. These tensions were solved nothing. They merely proved that it there was war in Europe, it was the US President who would take the final decision as to whether nuclear weapons should be used.

No one who had visited Moscow could have any doubt that the Russian government and people were united in their determination that this should not happen again. This folk memory accounted for, although it did not excuse, the building of a satellite empire from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The addition of cruise and Pershing II to the proposed UK Trident deployment was the equivalent of 500 SS20s. This was another example of massive overkill. The cost of Trident was frightening, and Mr Heseltine had tried to massage the figures, a practice in which he was well versed.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race. Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had

played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis (Fermanagh and South Tyrone, OUP), a former officer in the Ulster Defence Regiment, in a maiden speech said that it was not the forces, but successive governments which had let them down in the past 13 to 14 years and which had bowed the knee to terrorism.

A small increase in the number of helicopters deployed would make a great difference. He said he had experienced the difficulty of getting a helicopter and having to send his troops across roads and countryside with every chance of driving across land mines.

Parliament today COMMONS (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence estimates. Lords (2.30): Debates on Press Council report on Sutcliffe case; on the enforcement powers of the revenue departments; and on human rights.

His department wanted the advice of the RNID and that of the manufacturers.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

DEFENCE

Tenders for two new frigates would be invited from the British shipbuilders yards of Cammell Laird, Swan Hunter and Vosper Thornycroft. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in moving that MPs approve the Defence Estimates for 1983.

He also announced that, in addition to the Services' Youth Training Scheme which would provide one year's training for 5,000 unemployed youngsters, there would be a parallel scheme in Ministry of Defence civil establishments to provide training for a further 2,000 youngsters. The new scheme was intended to begin in the autumn.

Earlier, when opening the debate, Mr Heseltine said the subject of defence had become a matter of profound public interest and concern. At no time had mankind consumed such massive resources in the financing of military strength.

We cannot close our minds (he said) to the confrontations, tensions and opposing ideologies which actually exist. We cannot ignore the massive and frightening level of armaments which exist. We certainly cannot ignore the military power of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

Mr Heseltine's interpretation of their motives the indispensable facts are that the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact are more powerful today than they have ever been and in every field.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

Lennox-Boyd: Strikes at request of majority

There are secret ballots before a strike is called? Mr Lennox-Boyd said that he had introduced legislation to make it possible for shareholders to manage contract out of the political contribution to the Tory Party.

Mr Tebbit: The trade unions may not want my advice on democracy, but it is certain they need it very badly. I am sure he looks at the block votes of a few hundred thousands which will be for or against him when he stands for election at the Labour conference he may well be converted to my view.

Mr Tebbit also said he has written to the TUC inviting them to discuss the steps which the trade unions might take to ensure that their members are fully aware of their statutory rights regarding the political levy and able to exercise their freely. He added that he had informed the TUC that he would welcome their comments on the proposals for legislation on trade union democracy which he announced to the House last Tuesday.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) in recognizing the propaganda value of the Conservative Party of Mr Arthur Scargill and his friends, would he rather, as he seems to be doing, concentrate on generating greater contact and dialogue between the government of the day and organized labour as represented by the TUC? This must be to the long-term benefit of the nation.

Mr Tebbit: It is to the benefit of the country as a whole that the TUC should come back into the scene and desist from merely sulking in their tents - pretending that the election results have not happened.

Mr Andrew Mackley (East Berkshire, C): When he meets Mr Len Murray will he explain that the majority of members of this democratically-elected Parliament, the majority of our electors and the majority of trade union members believe that it is in the best interests of good industrial relations that

It would be extremely difficult for a Government in favour of fair competition (he said) to interfere in this way.

Mrs Thatcher: This case is still before the court but that does not prevent the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has told the chairman

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion, C) had asked her to refer to the Secretary of State (Sir Geoffrey Howe) if the proposed compromise really did fulfil Britain's obligations to ensure human rights or if this was just agreement for agreement's sake?

Mrs Thatcher rejected the suggestion that there was no intention of a provisional agreement and it had not yet been fully signed.

The first thing she had wanted and that the compromise contained, was the conference of disarmament in Europe - Europe for the first time being defined as going right up to the Ural mountains. That conference would take place in Stockholm in January 1984.

Secondly, there was the further refinement of the compromise to human rights. Two meetings were to take place, one in Canada in 1985 and the other in Switzerland in 1986. This was called the human contacts group and concerned the separation of families.

It is clear that Spain will not enter the European Community until restrictions on the border with Gibraltar are fully lifted, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, also said.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Unions badly in need of advice on democracy

COMMONS

The trade unions might not want his advice on democracy but they certainly need it badly, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions in the Commons. He regretted that the TUC had declined to participate in consultations on the green paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* but their comments on the proposals for legislation which he had announced last Tuesday, would be welcome.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C): When he meets leaders of the trade unions will he consider making these suggestions: that after the hub-bub and the shouting has died down and the proposals have become law, they will find that their leadership is renewed and invigorated because they will find that they are acting on a clear mandate taken by a majority of their members; that if they seek to call an official strike, it will be at the clear request of a majority of their members?

Mr Tebbit: I changed the system of opting in in view of the various opt-outs in the unions do not need people and not least what was said in this House by Labour Party members and those who represent various trade unions. I thought it right to give the TUC first to see if they could find a way to give the rights of the trade unionists could be ensured without a change in procedure for contracting out.

As for political payments by the company they are covered far more tightly by the Companies Act than the contributions to the trade unions under the 1913 Act.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesham, Lab): The trade unions do not need any lessons from him about democracy and certainly not from the Tory Party which is riddled with privilege and patronage. (Labour Chn)

On the political levy, nobody will thank him as a result of that unless ladies out of jobs and more librarians out of jobs?

What is going to happen after the cuts have been discussed in Cabinet on Thursday?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot is fully aware that this is the time of year when public expenditure surveys for the following year are being prepared. They start in the autumn and Decisions on the following year are normally made in the autumn and for the years after that in the public expenditure White Paper in January of the following year, sometimes as late as the budget. That is normal procedure.

We have published the total expenditure plans for this year and next and we shall expect to adhere to them.

When Mr Foot asked "Is that a correct report?" Mrs Thatcher replied: Mr Foot is fully aware, having been a member of a Cabinet himself, that the agenda of any paper before Cabinet.

Mr Foot: Since *The Times* got it right at the last round and her Cabinet colleagues were bounced into cuts, apparently, will the Cabinet be discussing if she will not confirm the figure in *The Times* - the public expenditure cuts for a year ahead.

Does she agree with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the cuts will lead to "a large measure of redundancies"? Those are the words he used. Will the redundancies include more teachers out of jobs, more home helps out of jobs, more dinner

ladies out of jobs and more librarians out of jobs?

What is going to happen after the cuts have been discussed in Cabinet on Thursday?

Mrs Thatcher: This case is still before the court but that does not prevent the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has told the chairman

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion, C) had asked her to refer to the Secretary of State (Sir Geoffrey Howe) if the proposed compromise really did fulfil Britain's obligations to ensure human rights or if this was just agreement for agreement's sake?

Mrs Thatcher rejected the suggestion that there was no intention of a provisional agreement and it had not yet been fully signed.

The first thing she had wanted and that the compromise contained, was the conference of disarmament in Europe - Europe for the first time being defined as going right up to the Ural mountains. That conference would take place in Stockholm in January 1984.

Secondly, there was the further refinement of the compromise to human rights. Two meetings were to take place, one in Canada in 1985 and the other in Switzerland in 1986. This was called the human contacts group and concerned the separation of families.

It is clear that Spain will not enter the European Community until restrictions on the border with Gibraltar are fully lifted, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, also said.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

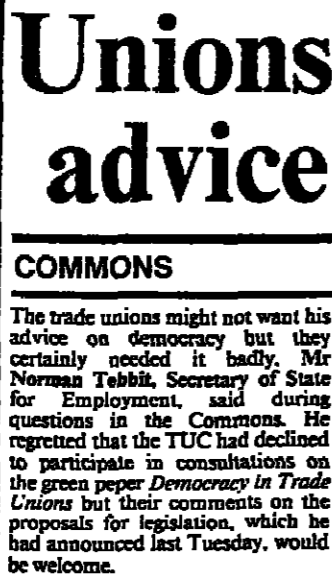
Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.



Geoffrey Smith

Everything that happens now in the Labour leadership contest has to be assessed on the assumption that Mr Kinnoch is going to win. Of the other three in the race, only Mr Hattersley is a serious rival - and there is almost certainly nothing that he could now do that would give him a chance of overtaking Mr Kinnoch. Yet this makes Mr Hattersley's personal manifesto, *A Day to Win*, more not less interesting.

If he believes that this fortnight statement of his position will somehow give him a possibility of victory, he is wasting his time.

If he believes that it will improve his prospects of being elected deputy leader, he is probably miscalculating. It should strengthen the confidence of those who have been wondering whether he has the stomach to fight for his convictions - but most of these people, whatever their doubts, would have voted for him rather than for Mr Michael Meacher anyway. His plea for an incomes policy may appeal to some of the unions representing the low paid.

But his chances of winning the contest will depend critically on many of these who support Mr Kinnoch for leader, voting for Mr Hattersley as the deputy leader in the belief that this would be the "dream ticket" that would both satisfy the party and attract the electorate. Yet people of this persuasion will be less likely to vote for Mr Hattersley if they feel that he is distancing himself too far from Mr Kinnoch.

How far would be too far? It would be an advantage for Mr Kinnoch to have a deputy who clearly came from the other wing of the party: an all-left leadership would make it immeasurably harder to regain the confidence of the general public. But Mr Kinnoch's supporters would be worried at the thought of electing a deputy with whom there would be persistent policy clashes.

Already some of his supporters have been given nervous twinges by Mr Hattersley's manifesto. They have been upset by his reference to "would-be philosophers" at party headquarters during the election campaign - though that gibe should be forgotten soon enough. They think his espousal of an incomes policy inopportune. They resent his criticism that Labour's economic proposals in the election lacked credibility; and they differ with him over disarmament.

It is the disagreements over economic policy and disarmament that matter most. Mr Kinnoch has been at pains to play down the differences between them. That is natural enough. If he is ever to be Prime Minister, Mr Kinnoch needs Mr Hattersley at least as much as Mr Hattersley needs the deputy leadership.

In his own manifesto Mr Kinnoch has removed the European Community as a point of contention between them by referring to withdrawal as no more than a last resort. He was studiously imprecise in several other areas, but he repeated the commitment to ban American nuclear weapons from Britain. Mr Hattersley could not accept that and be true to his declared beliefs. In publishing his manifesto he is unlikely, therefore, to have increased his chances of the deputy leadership, because he has drawn attention to the possibilities of conflict between them.

But this is what makes his manifesto significant. The only logical basis for it is that Mr Hattersley has decided to establish the ground on which he intends to conduct his future battles within the party, whether or not as deputy leader. There are some, even among his potential supporters, who have little or no confidence that he will stick to his position. They fear that he will fudge, fudge and fudge again. But if they are right, Mr Hattersley will be making nonsense of his own manifesto. His decision to publish such a statement at this time makes sense not as a last desperate shot in the leadership contest, nor as an attempt to clutch the deputy leadership, but as the first salvo in the new battle for influence within the party. Whether or not he becomes deputy leader is of less importance than the outcome of that battle. He has staked out a position that would bring Labour more into line with the thinking of the electorate. Unless the party is prepared to move in this direction it will soon become relatively unimportant who holds power in its ranks.

No change on spending plans

PM'S QUESTIONS

The Government will adhere to the expenditure plans it has published for this year and next year, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during question time in the Commons. She had been asked by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, to confirm the report in *The Times* that on Thursday the Cabinet would discuss proposals for a further £5,000m cuts in central government public expenditure for next year.

When Mr Foot asked "Is that a correct report?" Mrs Thatcher replied: Mr Foot is fully aware, having been a member of a Cabinet himself, that the agenda of any paper before Cabinet.

Mr Foot: Since *The Times* got it right at the last round and her Cabinet colleagues were bounced into cuts, apparently, will the Cabinet be discussing if she will not confirm the figure in *The Times* - the public expenditure cuts for a year ahead.

Does she agree with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the cuts will lead to "a large measure of redundancies"? Those are the words he used. Will the redundancies include more teachers out of jobs, more home helps out of jobs, more dinner

ladies out of jobs and more librarians out of jobs?

What is going to happen after the cuts have been discussed in Cabinet on Thursday?

Mrs Thatcher: This case is still before the court but that does not prevent the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has told the chairman

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion, C) had asked her to refer to the Secretary of State (Sir Geoffrey Howe) if the proposed compromise really did fulfil Britain's obligations to ensure human rights or if this was just agreement for agreement's sake?

Mrs Thatcher rejected the suggestion that there was no intention of a provisional agreement and it had not yet been fully signed.

The first thing she had wanted and that the compromise contained, was the conference of disarmament in Europe - Europe for the first time being defined as going right up to the Ural mountains. That conference would take place in Stockholm in January 1984.

Secondly, there was the further refinement of the compromise to human rights. Two meetings were to take place, one in Canada in 1985 and the other in Switzerland in 1986. This was called the human contacts group and concerned the separation of families.

It is clear that Spain will not enter the European Community until restrictions on the border with Gibraltar are fully lifted, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, also said.

There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Of course (he said) our people want peace. They would support a reduction in the nuclear and conventional armaments which exist in the world today. But only on terms that are compatible with the peace they have enjoyed for nearly 40 years and not on terms that might actually destabilize the peace itself.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham Deptford, Lab) moved as an official Opposition amendment. "This House believes that the plans outlined in the Statement on Defence Estimates 1983 do not provide the United Kingdom with a viable defence against aggression; regrets the Government's failure to take any initiative to stop the escalation of the nuclear arms race and, as a first step, to support a nuclear freeze; notes that the Government plans would require the United Kingdom, which already spends more on the defence of Nato both in terms of gross national product and per head of the population than any other member of the Alliance, to increase that spending still further; and therefore calls upon the Government to stop work within Nato for a strong non-nuclear defence policy and, in particular, to cease its reliance upon Trident and the deployment of cruise missiles within the United Kingdom."

He said there had been a time when the British Government had played a principal role in disarmament negotiations, but now the Conservative Government left it entirely to President Reagan even to the extent of refusing to put Polaris into the talks, let alone Trident. The United Kingdom was the paymaster of Nato.

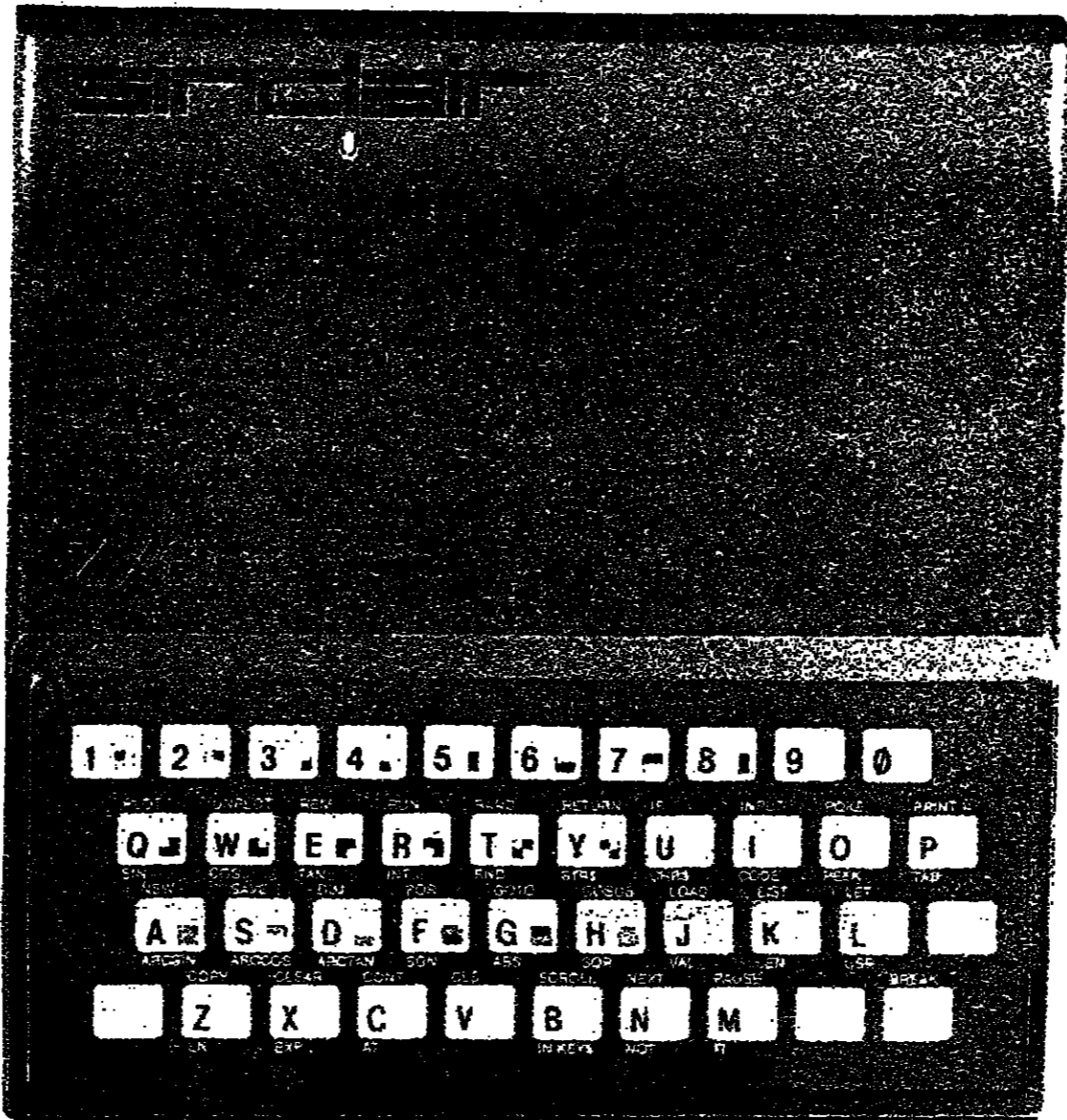
There were those who defined the process of deterrence in the pejorative language of an increasingly uncontrolled arms race.

Nobody, regardless of party, could escape the presence within every country and every alliance to proper military expenditure remorselessly upwards.

Stock Exchange issue may reach House

If proposals are made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the action taken by the Office of Fair Trading in the Restrictive Practices Court, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry is prepared to consider them but they would eventually come before Parliament, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons.

not ignore Rus
ing level of arm



Any colour as long as it's black.

Once in a generation or so, a product appears which transcends itself.

A Model T Ford, for example.

The Model T was just a small, cheap car. But for millions of Americans, the flivver meant affordable freedom, a rise in living standards, fun, the American way of life.

And to the world, it was a demonstration of the benefits of mass-production.

The Sinclair ZX computer has a similar status.

It's small, cheap, and (as it happens) black.

For millions of people in Britain it represents fun, a firmer grip on the way the world works, an opportunity to join in what is certain to be the British way of life.

But its differences from the Model T are also instructive. There is art in its making, but even more in its design. It's advanced, clever, the product of a small team, not of a giant manufacturing machine.

In fact, its manufacture has been sub-contracted.

Sinclair ZX computers, and the 60-person innovative company which develops them, are as surely the models for the next 20 years in Britain as the Model T was for America.

We must rely on our brains for survival. We must stay light on our feet, quick to adapt, develop, improve. (Three different ZX models have appeared, in three consecutive years.) The

key to stability is agility.

It may sound strenuous, and in the next few years it's bound to be so. But when we get it right as a nation, our progress could be almost effortless. The ZX computer concept was so right that within three years, the British public has snapped up a million of them. Britain now has more computers per head than any other country.

Which in itself shows that, given a chance, we take to the future like ducks to water.

sinclair
Sinclair Research Ltd, Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PS. Tel. 0276 685311

Howe proposes tough farm spending cuts to save bankrupt EEC

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday spelled out Britain's rescue plan for the bankrupt EEC to other foreign ministers meeting in Brussels. The plan forces cuts in agricultural expenditure and provides a comprehensive "safety net" which would mean that never again would Britain have to pay an unfair share of the cost of running a profligate Community.

According to diplomats, the speech, at a special Council of Ministers meeting called to plan the future financing of the Community, had a "considerable impact". It will form the basis of Britain's negotiating position in the months to come for reforming the EEC.

It has made it perfectly clear to other member states that Britain will only consider any increase in the Community budget when it is perfectly satisfied the EEC is being run efficiently and fairly.

To make sure it is efficient Britain will be seeking radical reform of the common agricultural policy. To make sure it is fair it will be insisting on a new mechanism which would regulate budget payments according to the relative wealth of the member states.

The British Government intends issuing detailed papers on both of these subjects before the end of the month, but Sir Geoffrey yesterday told the Council the broad outlines of what is to be suggested.

The first element in farm spending reform would be an upper limit on the rate of growth of spending on the common agricultural policy. This would seek to limit CAP spending as a fixed proportion of the rate of growth of the Community's own resources. This, Sir Geoffrey argued, should be enshrined in Commu-



Sir Geoffrey: A speech of considerable impact

unity law, ratified by national parliaments.

There would need to be an agreement on the upper limit of money available for agriculture within the budget and measures taken to make sure this is respected. In truly exceptional circumstances extra money could be made available, but generally there had to be a complete overhaul of the different agricultural regimes, trawl prudent pricing and tough controls introduced to stop wasteful surpluses.

"These measures are complementary, not alternatives", Sir Geoffrey said. "We need them all".

He underlined the need for action by pointing out that CAP spending had grown five and a half times in the past decade and was 35 per cent up on last year alone.

The Commission is already thinking much along the lines described by Sir Geoffrey. Last weekend it agreed on the need to draw up a strategy to cut CAP spending by 20 per cent. Officials are now working on the details of the scheme which will seek to impose tough quota levels on surplus products to stop overproduction.

The Commission proposes, imposing firm quotas for cereals, which would mean that there was no money available to buy in crops grown in excess of these thresholds. In the dairy sector the idea is to impose a surtax on farmers of 75 per cent for all milk produced in excess of 1981 levels.

The new payments system for budget contributions which Britain is suggesting is meant to end forever the recurring and damaging argument over how much money the EEC can demand from each country. At the same time, since it means some countries will have to pay more and receive less than at present the argument threatens to be long and difficult.

Britain wants the Community to agree on a "safety net" which would put a limit on the size of net contributions a country could be asked to pay. It believes this is necessary because it would be impossible to balance the books without such a device.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that the regional fund would need twice the size of the total EEC budget if Britain were to receive from it payments equal to the £450m rebate it had been promised this year.

He also showed that the Commission's idea of varying the level of value-added tax budget payments according to a series of wealth criteria would only reduce Britain's net contribution by a quarter.

Britain wants the Community, therefore, to agree that there would be an aggregate upper limit on the net burden which the more prosperous states would be expected to bear of the total Community budget. This would be expressed as a small percentage of the gross domestic product of the member states.



Outward bound: Mrs Maria Chmykhalov, aged 60, carries her granddaughter Dina as the family of Siberian Pentecostals took refuge in the US Moscow Embassy arrived at Frankfurt yesterday on the way to New York.

Greenpeace took photos of Soviet activities

Nome, Alaska (AP, AFP) - Anti-whaling campaigners of the Greenpeace Foundation claim to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations during a mission in Siberia which led to the arrest of six Americans and one Canadian. One Inua was seized from a boat while racing for Alaska.

The Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace trawler, reached international waters on Monday after a chase by a Soviet merchant ship and helicopter, a Greenpeace spokesman said. The ship anchored off Nome early yesterday and one injured crew member, suffering from a broken ankle, was taken to hospital.

The ship left seven crew members, including Mr Chris Cook, aged 35, the American director of Greenpeace, in the hands of Soviet authorities.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that there had been an incident in Siberia involving Greenpeace. Mr Frank Tward, the United States Embassy spokesman, said the Foreign Ministry was looking into it as the Americans' request.

A United States-Soviet consular convention requires "notification without delay" if authorities in either country arrest nationals of the other.

The Greenpeace members were said to have been arrested at the port of Loring for illegally entering.

Mr Patrick Moore, the Canadian director of Greenpeace, said in Vancouver that the team wanted to find out if the Russians were using whalemeat to feed animals bred for their fur at Loring. This would contravene international regulations.

Leading article, page 13

Indonesian troops told how to use torture

Indonesian troops in East Timor have been issued with secret manuals permitting the use of torture, according to Amnesty International, the London-based organization.

An 82-page military manual captured from Indonesian forces by the East Timor resistance movement, Fretilin, tells soldiers not to photograph prisoners being stripped naked and tortured with electric shocks. Amnesty is satisfied that the manual is genuine.

The manual is divided into eight sections, seven of which are marked secret, and includes a chapter on interrogation.

Bees threaten invasion

San José (AFP) - An international effort is being made to prevent a horde of African "killer bees" from invading Central America, Mexico and the United States.

Smaller than the European bee, they are much more aggressive and are responsible for killing sheep and cattle. The African bees were imported into Brazil in 1956 to raise honey production.

16 die in mine

Rio de Janeiro (AP) - Sixteen miners were killed and 30 injured in a landslide on Monday at a gold mine in Serra Pelada, 1,850 miles north west of Rio. It occurred as security measures were undertaken after water began seeping into the mine, the Ministry of Mines reported.

High prices

Washington (NYT) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, stated that a naval officer had been relieved of his command and civilian officials had been reprimanded for permitting defence contractors to charge excessive prices for spare parts.

Yangtze threat

Peking (Reuters) - A record flood tide on the Yangtze river has reached Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province in south-east China. Local papers say that if torrential rains continue the area could be completely inundated.

Hunger protest

Stockholm - Swedish prison authorities have expressed concern about the health of a hunger-striker, Miro Barac, a Croatian nationalist who was jailed for life for the murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Stockholm in 1971.

Gulf target

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan and Iran have agreed to complete by 1989 the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini which was damaged and delayed by the Gulf war; it was announced here yesterday.

Dakota crash

Khartoum (Reuters) - A Dakota airliner belonging to the American Chevron oil company crashed outside Khartoum but all 24 people on board survived, a company spokesman said.

Muslims' trial

Belgrade (Reuters) - Thirteen Yugoslav Muslim intellectuals have gone on trial in Sarajevo charged with plotting to set up a fundamentalist Islamic state in Yugoslavia.

Naval visit

Kuala Lumpur (AP) - A Royal Navy task force including HMS Invincible will visit the Indian Ocean, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, starting in September, according to the British High Commission.

Not amused

Stockholm (AP) - A suspected submarine periscope spotted off Sweden's North East coast turned out to be a sewage pipe jacked in the water by practical jokes. "It is not very funny," a Defence Ministry spokesman said. Sweden, however is continuing to search.

Gemayel hopeful on pullout

Nice (Reuters) - President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon yesterday forecast the swift withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon before flying to Washington for talks with President Reagan and United States officials.

Mr Gemayel, who made an overnight stop in the south of France, had a surprise meeting with King Hussein of Jordan here on Monday night. In talks with reporters yesterday, he did not elaborate on the reason for his optimism.

The refusal of Syria to remove its troops and Israel's consequent reluctance to pull back its own forces are the main causes of the impasse in Lebanon.

"It is not important who withdraws first," President Gemayel said. "The most important thing is to establish a common strategy leading to peace in the Middle East."

He said that he would also visit other countries to obtain support for a rapid settlement.

Mr Gemayel did not expect the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization's remaining forces in Lebanon to be a difficulty.

"The real problem for us is Syria," he said, but hinted that he expected a more flexible approach in future from President Assad's government.

He expected the United States to ensure that Israel abided by the terms of its pact with Lebanon, signed under US sponsorship in May, to remove its troops. The Lebanese Army was ready to move into the Chouf mountain region, south-east of Beirut, as soon as the Israelis began to pull back.

Before he left Beirut, Lebanese government sources said that he would ask Mr Reagan to set a timetable for Israel's withdrawal.

Mr Gemayel reported after his meeting with King Hussein that Jordan and Lebanon would coordinate peace efforts and that "King Hussein will play an active role". He refused to comment on the possibility of Jordan joining in direct peace negotiations.

Jordan earlier denied statements made in Jerusalem by two US senators who had visited Amman that King Hussein was prepared to talk to Israel.

WASHINGTON: President Reagan yesterday declared that the United States remained undaunted in its effort to prevent "the forces of violence from exercising a veto over the rights of the Lebanese people". (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Reagan will have talks with President Gemayel on Friday.

Begin puts off visit to Washington

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

For undisclosed "personal reasons" Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday postponed his visit to the White House scheduled for next week. This prompted widespread speculation about the motives for the postponement.

Official Israeli sources denied that either health or political reasons lay behind Mr Begin's surprise decision, but failed to dispel the mystery by providing any more plausible explanations. Observers noted that in recent months the Israeli leader, who is 69, has avoided most public appearances.

Since the death of his wife last November (which prompted the postponement of an earlier Washington visit) Mr Begin has looked gaunt and has become a shadow of his former self. Another reason for his introverted mood is said by aides to be depression over the mounting Israeli losses in Lebanon.

According to a brief statement released by Mr Begin's office, President Reagan expressed understanding for the decision. He agreed that both governments would think in terms of rescheduling the visit, which would have followed closely on that of President

Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, to "some time later this year."

Hours before the telephone call a leading article in *Davar*, the morning paper of the main Labour opposition, urged postponement of the visit. "It would be odd to hear Begin talking in the United States at a time when he stunts his explanations of Israel's political security and economic situation from his public at home," the paper said.

Earlier this month the Prime Minister's spokesman denied an Israeli newspaper story suggesting that the trip would be called off. Quoting unnamed sources, the *Jerusalem Post* report cited Israeli unwillingness to submit to a clash with President Reagan over Israel's planned redeployment in Lebanon as the main motive.

Despite the denial of ill health, yesterday's postponement is certain to reawaken discussion about the Prime Minister's poor physical condition.

There had been considerable doubt in political circles that Mr Begin would have been capable of undertaking a hectic Washington schedule at a time when he looks weak and often appears remote from his Government's political difficulties.

Most Sikhs are against self-rule, survey shows

Delhi (AFP) - A majority of Sikhs, both in India and abroad, are opposed to a separate Sikh homeland and want to remain part of India, according to a sample survey released in Delhi yesterday.

The survey, conducted by the National Intergration Council, also found that most Sikhs have full confidence in the leadership of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and believed that by remaining within India they would prosper.

Of the Sikhs in India covered by the survey, 37.68 per cent disapproved of the demand for a separate Sikh nation, 7.66 per cent were neutral, and 4.66 per cent supported a separate homeland.

Sikh militants are campaigning for greater political autonomy for the rich farming north-western state of Punjab, which borders Pakistan. A hard-core section of the militant Akali Dal party is demanding secession from the Indian union and formation of a separate Sikh homeland - Khalistan or "land of the pure".

The detention of Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe and his top adviser, Brigadier T. Minaar, was announced at a press conference by Mr D. Takane, Ciskei's Minister of Justice. Half a dozen other senior police officers and the son of Ciskei's vice-president are also reported to have been arrested.

Mr Takane said all the detainees would "definitely be charged" as soon as the case against them was ready. Investigations were continuing into a shooting attack on the home of Mr B. N. Pity, the Foreign Minister, and there could well be more arrests.

General Sebe, who was demoted on Saturday, denies any part in a coup attempt.

Chad wins \$10m aid from US

Washington (AFP) - The United States is to send \$10m (£6.5m) worth of military and food aid to the Government of President Hissene Habre of Chad in its war against troops supporting the former President Goukouni Oueddei, State Department sources said yesterday.

President Reagan gave approval for the aid to be given to Chad after informing Congress confidentially on Monday.

The initial aid commitment will consist of vehicles, uniforms and food, and deliveries are expected to begin before the end of this week. Subsequent shipments could include light arms and ammunition.

This is the first sizeable aid to President Habre's Government since fighting between his forces and the Libyan-backed troops of his opponent resumed earlier this year.

Senior State Department officials said that the US aid was meant primarily to back up French and Zairian

Unofficial sources here said that France had already delivered some 400 tons of military supplies to Chad.

Renouan experts believe that Libyan intervention in Chad is aimed at destabilizing the governments of Sudan and Egypt from bases in Chad.

NDJAMENA: The Chadian Government denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause (Reuters reports).

Nine years after Turkish invasion Divisions harden along the Green Line

On July 20, 1974, Turkish forces landed in northern Cyprus. In this first of three articles, EDWARD MORTIMER reports from Nicosia on the intractable problems that ensued for the two communities on the island.

The division created by the Turkish Army, between an ethnically homogeneous Turkish north and an ethnically homogeneous Greek south, remains as absolute as ever. Sign of the times three months ago the Turkish Cypriots in the north set up their own separate central bank, and in May it declared the Cyprus pound no longer legal tender. In practice this made little difference, as the Turkish lira has been in general use in the north for years.

The foreigner who wishes to see both halves of the island must enter from the south. The Turks will allow him to cross from south to north but the Greek Cypriot authorities, internationally recognized as the Government of Cyprus, refuse to countenance entry to the territory of the republic through ports or airports which they do not control.

"The territory of the republic" is not quite the same as "the island". The latter also includes the two British sovereign base areas (SBAs) of Akrotiri and Dhekelia. These have never been part of the republic, because Britain retained sovereignty over them when Cyprus became independent in 1960. But Cyprus claims

CYPRUS Part 1

that Britain owes a backlog of £250m compensation for the use of the bases, and this claim will be urged again by President Spyros Kyprianou when he meets Mrs Thatcher in London next week.

There is no visible frontier between the SBAs and the rest of the island, except where the Dhekelia base abuts on the Turkish zone. Four thousand Cypriots of both communities work on the bases, and roughly the same number of British personnel are stationed there. Greek Cypriots move in and out of the SBAs almost without noticing, and though from time to time they call for the bases' removal the issue does not arouse remotely the same passion as the Turkish occupation of the north.

Turkish Cypriots, by contrast, can leave the Turkish zone only with a permit from the authorities of the "Turkish federated state of Cyprus", established in 1975. They can get such permits for work in the Dhekelia SBA, but not - except in rare cases, usually at the invitation of a foreign embassy or cultural institution - to visit the Greek zone. Similarly the Greeks are systematically refused entry to the Turkish zone, a very sore point since many of them - 200,000 the Cyprus

American response to arms plan attacked

Geneva (Reuters) - Mr Viktor Karpov, Moscow's chief negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction (Start) talks, said yesterday that the United States had not reacted positively to new Soviet proposals lowering the limits on missile numbers.

Asked whether the Soviet Union and the United States had moved closer to an agreement on long-range weapons following the new proposals, Mr Karpov said: "I would not say so."

He declined to give details of Moscow's new initiatives, reported from Washington to centre on lower missile limits for each side. But when asked if the US reaction to them had been positive he replied: "No."

Mr Karpov was asked whether progress in the talks was tied to progress to parallel US-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on European-based missiles.

He replied: "I would not compare them. There are some talks there and we have some talks here and the problems that we are discussing are very important by themselves. So we are trying to do our best."

Law enshrines accepted practice Polish police allowed to shoot civilians

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at civilians, one of the most sensitive areas of Polish history, has been spelt out for the first time in the new police law approved by Parliament last week.

The full text of the measure, which is part of a body of legislation designed to replace martial law, emerged yesterday. The law says militia commanders may give the order to shoot if the situation requires - that is, there is no need to wait for instructions from the party leadership.

Firearms may be used to prevent attempts on the lives of a militiaman or security agent, to prevent attack on important state buildings and facilities, against anybody who attacks a

Polish police allowed to shoot civilians

convoy carrying people or money and to prevent the escape of an arrested person. Both the self-defence and protection of buildings clauses make it possible for militiamen to shoot during demonstrations. Policemen can also use guns while chasing a person suspected of having committed a serious crime - that is, terrorism, espionage, subversion, murder or robbery - and against anyone who does not drop his weapon when ordered to. The police are obliged under this law to aim so as to inflict non-fatal wounds.

The law simply formalizes what is already accepted practice. Until now, however, police conduct has been regulated by general guidelines issued by the interior Ministry, supplemented

by secret instructions. The law now spells these out, as a warning to Poles in advance of the lifting of martial law. One of the prime reasons for the unpopularity of the militia during martial law - when at least 15 people were shot in various demonstrations - has been the feeling that the police were acting in an unauthorized way. Theoretically, the definition of police rights should mean that relatives of people wounded in clashes would be able to seek redress through a court of law.

The question of the right to shoot is a crucial one in Poland. In 1956, militiamen shot at workers on Poznan and in 1970 at workers in Gdansk. Both actions led to the ousting of the party leadership.

Ciskei security chief arrested amid coup rumours

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The former security chief of Ciskei, one of South Africa's nominally independent tribal homelands, was arrested yesterday amid rumours that he had been involved in a coup attempt last week against his elder brother, Chief Lennox Sebe, the President of Ciskei.

The detention of Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe and his top adviser, Brigadier T. Minaar, was announced at a press conference by Mr D. Takane, Ciskei's Minister of Justice. Half a dozen other senior police officers and the son of Ciskei's vice-president are also reported to have been arrested.

Mr Takane said all the detainees would "definitely be charged" as soon as the case against them was ready. Investigations were continuing into a shooting attack on the home of Mr B. N. Pity, the Foreign Minister, and there could well be more arrests.

General Sebe, who was demoted on Saturday, denies any part in a coup attempt. Speaking from his home in Ciskei shortly before his arrest, he said: "I have been waiting for something to happen to me. For three weeks all the people around me have been detained. It would be better if I were arrested and appeared in court. If I run away all the liars will come out."

Senior State Department officials said that the US aid was meant primarily to back up French and Zairian

Unofficial sources here said that France had already delivered some 400 tons of military supplies to Chad.

Renouan experts believe that Libyan intervention in Chad is aimed at destabilizing the governments of Sudan and Egypt from bases in Chad.

NDJAMENA: The Chadian Government denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause (Reuters reports).

Leading article, page 13

150 من الامم



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gay's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SETTLED AT A PRICE

There are many on the Opposition benches who will seek to make political capital out of the Government's decision, confirmed in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, to make peace with the Stock Exchange. Conservative governments and the City are natural allies and it always seemed unlikely - if a suitable settlement could be arranged - that Ministers would allow the Stock Exchange to be dragged through a long court case defending itself against allegations that not only is it a monopoly, but it is one which acts against the public interest.

The government has now held out an olive branch and asked the Stock Exchange voluntarily to forego some of its more obviously anti-competitive practices in return for dropping the case. It is, in short, offering an out-of-court settlement. However if the government is to avoid the accusation that it has one law for public sector monopolies which are said to be against the public interest, and another

one for a monopoly operated in and by the City, then it is important that the compromise which is finally struck does represent genuine public advantage and a significant modification of the way in which the Stock Exchange conducts itself.

This may require a considerable act of statesmanship by the Council of the Stock Exchange. For seven years now it has been fighting the Office of Fair Trading, spending over £1 million in the process to prepare its defence. Inevitably it is deeply dug in behind its arguments. Now it must abandon its adversarial role in which it was not prepared to yield an inch, and instead propose changes which though they may be painful, are none the less overdue.

With these changes will be a matter for negotiation between the parties concerned. But there must be substantial movement towards minimum commissions so that brokers have to some extent to compete on price. The stock exchange should also

be more open to outside influences - to foreign investment houses with London offices perhaps - and to British financial institutions such as merchant banks which have to compete on an international stage and are hampered from doing so by the parochial nature of stock exchange membership rules.

At the heart of any healthy financial community lies a healthy stock exchange. London is an international financial centre and must remain so. It is therefore very important for the stock exchange to open its windows to international competition. It must tailor its rules to the needs of international commerce in the closing years of the twentieth century which are changing fast from those which have hitherto conditioned the structure and behaviour of British stockbroking firms. The Stock Exchange may have won its narrow point with the OFT. It must not lose it in the wider world through lack of vision.

SCORCHE EARTH, SOVIET-STYLE

The Greenpeace environmentalists arrested in Siberia while investigating a whaling station have drawn welcome attention to one aspect of a brooding ecological disaster of global proportions. The Soviet ships which pursued *Rainbow Warrior* to prevent filmed evidence reaching the outside world were trying to maintain a cover-up of the unprecedented damage done to a sixth of the earth's surface in six years of Soviet rule.

This is not the result of any deliberate act of policy, as were the millions of deaths caused by the purges and famines of the Stalin period. On the contrary, protection of the environment is enshrined in the Soviet constitution and scarcely a day passes without a concerned journalist exposing in the official media some criminal abuse of nature; the perpetrators are severely punished. But all those who live in the USSR, from privileged Politburo to imprisoned poacher, are victims of a system which deliberately stifles debate and suppresses undesirable statistics.

To build the first communist state - for the benefit of all humanity - Soviet leaders have given top priority to industrial growth. Prisoners of their own

ideology, they insist that state ownership protects the environment more successfully than systems based on private property. Yet in an extraordinary celebration of gigantomania, vast schemes are all too frequently abandoned only after irreparable damage has been done.

A dam constructed in 1980 across the huge Kara Bogaz gulf to reduce evaporation from the Caspian Sea is now producing a salt desert, threatening agricultural and destroying fish stocks. According to *Pravda*: "now even the birds avoid this dead, white plain". The plan to divert water from the great north-flowing rivers of Siberia to replenish the lake and rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan could likewise do unimaginable harm to the ecology. Irrigation and hydro-electric schemes on the Volga, Irtysh and other rivers have flooded villages and fertile land. Flot and fauna have suffered, and industrial pollution of the Volga and Caspian have put at risk even the Politburo's caviar supplies. Khrushchev's virgin land schemes resulted in large-scale soil erosion.

Like Issyk-Kul, the pearl of

Kirghizia, is threatened by untreated effluents and oil leakage from oil tanks, while the world's greatest body of fresh water, Lake Baikal, with over a thousand unique species of flora and fauna, continues to suffer damage from forestry works, despite official claims to the contrary. Lake Ladoga, near Leningrad, has already reached a dangerously high level of pollution. The Sea of Azov now yields about one per cent of the fish harvest of the 1940s.

Factory managers prefer to pay a fine for pollution - or bribe the inspector - rather than underfulfill their plans. Local party barons organize hunting trips in game reserves, while ordinary poachers compensate for empty meat shops. Many incidents are reported in the official media, but any comprehensive indictment of the system circulates only clandestinely. For instance, evidence is suppressed of genetic defects and disease caused by pollution, though infant mortality has increased so much that statistics are no longer published. The Soviet system is indeed unfair to whales. But its chief victims are the peoples of the USSR themselves.

LOCAL BOY MAKES BAD

Councils need all the friends they can muster. From above they are assailed by ministers for whom "constitutional" niceties about the division of power in the state matter much less than the practicalities of high rates and big spending aggregates. And from below there is public indifference and ratepayers' hostility; the citizenry have a regard for council services but a low estimation of the institution that provides them and its cost. In this context the latest report of the Commission for Local Administration in England - the Local Ombudsman - does not make happy reading.

It is not so much the volume or the nature of complaints against councils that occasion disquiet. The number of complaints is a small total who set against the £20 billion annual cost of council provision or the population touched in one way or another by the town and county halls - though the total could be a reflection of the Local Ombudsman's failure to advertise his presence to the general public. The complaints themselves are often trivial. They concern mainly public housing and planning applications. The municipalities are still, whatever the impact of the right of tenants to purchase their council homes, gigantic landlords who sometimes cannot,

or simply forget to repair and maintain their stock of houses and, at worst, treat their occupants with cold, bureaucratic contempt.

What is worrying is the attitude displayed by certain councils towards the Ombudsman's puny powers to investigate and make reports. Some councils, we are told, not only refuse to co-operate with his inquiries, for years they have ignored repeated efforts to put right wrongs judged to have been done to citizens. The suspicion grows that councillors have lost control of the administrative apparatus beneath them, allowing their officials to strut like municipal Prussians. Little wonder that Mrs Thatcher's government can point to deep public resentment at councils to justify its perilous descent into centralization.

The Local Ombudsman, despite his Nordic origins, has become a system for compromise and conciliation on familiar British lines. It is a system that councils should cherish, for when the public lose confidence in the ability of ombudsmen or district auditors to remedy bureaucratic heavy-handedness or councillors' partiality the demands for central interference will grow. Action is required on two fronts.

Under the 1974 Local

Government Act which established the Commission for Local Administration citizens may not complain directly to the Ombudsman; grievances have to be processed through a councillor. The provision may originally have been well-intended - to discourage frivolous complaints, to promote local settlements by councillors' mediation. But there is now enough evidence that it actively discourages complaints; councillors themselves are often the object of complaint. The time has come for the government to change the rules and allow direct access by the public to the Ombudsman.

The same Act created as a buffer between the Local Ombudsman and councils a representative body comprising senior people from the counties, districts and cities' associations. This body has proven active and articulate at pointing out where the Ombudsman affronts principles of local autonomy and council independence. But it has been less than forthcoming in pressing councils to accept the Ombudsman's verdict. A serious attempt should be made to impose discipline on those councils which have refused to redress wrongs identified by the Ombudsman. If the councils cannot police themselves then the civil servants and government ministers will.

Labour skeletons

From Mr William Rodgers
Sir, The argument about Mr Denis Healey's consistency on nuclear defence policy is becoming tedious. I will make one small contribution to it before turning to a wider matter.

From July, 1979, to November, 1980, I was the Labour Party's defence spokesman in the House of Commons. Mr Peter Baker (July 13) accurately quotes me on theatre nuclear modernization. At all times I said that to accept the Nato decision of December, 1979, was wholly consistent with the position adopted by Labour when in government. I was not dissuaded by my colleagues and, as I recall, the matter was never raised in Shadow Cabinet. The continuity of policy was fully understood.

Not that my colleagues were comfortable. They preferred a *sotto voce* approach to such delicate issues. When I published a pamphlet on the case for Nato's twin track decision, there was a deafening silence. Mr Roy Hattersley, for one, was struck dumb when asked on

television to comment on it. But the wiser matter is this. It should have been possible for the main Opposition party to achieve an element of bipartisanship with the Government on the day on nuclear policy. Similarly, given that nuclear policy involves large moral and political issues and substantial public expenditure (although not for cruise), there is much to be said for a thoroughly informed public opinion. Instead, successive governments have chosen to proceed in secrecy. This has extended to Parliament and even to Ministers and has gone far beyond what prudent security requires.

As Minister of State for Defence, I was intimately concerned for a short while with one aspect of the Chevalin programme. But, when answering questions in the House of Commons, I was instructed to rest on the *sp-dating* of Polaris, which should not be confused with "a new generation" of nuclear weapons.

The when I moved up into the Cabinet, decisions on nuclear policy vanished altogether from view. Any visit to Washington with normal

access to defence gossip or to an American academic institution that specialised in security and arms control could have learnt what British Members of Parliament were being denied.

But MPs must blame themselves. The reluctance of the great majority of Labour MPs to dig deeper into defence matters except to find ammunition to oppose it, is matched by the strong military instinct of many Conservatives who enjoy the cloak-and-dagger approach to defence. As a result, the Select Committee on Defence often succumbed to the blandishments of Ministers who have contrived to divert it from too much probing.

Mr Denis Healey is good for a bit of fun and many people will treasure the memory of a distinguished Secretary of State for Defence standing on his head. But Mr Healey is a transient politician. The informed discussion of how Britain can be properly defended is an enduring concern.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
48 Peshmill Road, NW5,
July 14.

No real signs of economic up-turn

From Mr Alan Edwards
Sir, Mr Congdon's eulogy in your columns on July 14 on the current alleged turn-around of the UK economy is premature.

He correctly states that demand has increased significantly over the past 12 months and is happy to acknowledge that an enormous increase in consumer borrowing has brought this about. He does not go on to question whether this level of borrowing is sustainable.

Net saving has fallen to a record low, while personal debt is at a record high compared with incomes. It is clear that further new borrowing cannot sustain the growth in demand we have seen over the last 12 months, and that some other factor, not yet apparent, must emerge if the recovery is to be sustained.

On output, Mr Congdon correctly states that the May industrial output index, is four point up on November. The index, however, is extremely volatile and the latest published CNO industrial output statistics have been revised back to 1979.

In the third and fourth quarters of 1982, the monthly figures bobbed around an average of 102.4. The first quarter average in 1983 was 103 - hardly a major increase, even if provisional April and May figures have edged up slightly. And this includes oil output. The index of manufacturing output has languished at around 89 since early 1981.

The central problem for the economy remains the sterling exchange rate which has not responded appropriately to differential inflation rates since 1979. Sterling remains grossly overvalued by around 20 or 30 per cent. This is why imports have responded so much better than domestic output to higher levels of demand in 1983. (In late 1982, demand was largely satisfied by running down stocks.)

There will not, and cannot be, sustained recovery for the UK economy until this fundamental currency misalignment has been corrected, medium-term financial strategy or not.

Yours etc,
ALAN EDWARDS,
2 Perry Street,
Billingsley,
Essex,
July 14.

From Professor Wynne Godley,
Sir, Mr Tim Congdon states (feature, July 14) that the Government has "adhered to a medium-term financial strategy, that inflation has been reduced as a result and that there is evidence of a sustained recovery". He claims this proves wrong the 364 economists who signed a letter in early 1981 stating

Forensic evidence

From Sir David Napley
Sir, Mr Mayhew, in answer to a parliamentary question put by Dr Summerskill on May 9, said: "It is already the practice for the results of examinations by Home Office forensic science laboratories to be made available both to the prosecution and the defence. In addition, arrangements exist whereby the services of the laboratories are made available via the police for the examination of specimens on behalf of the defence. The results of such examinations are also made known to both sides."

The last sentence of this answer is incorrect. The results of such examinations are not made available to both sides. The remainder of the answer may give a wholly misleading impression.

The practice of the Government laboratories about which many of us have protested over many years without avail (and I write as the Director and Past President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, although not on their behalf) is that if a laboratory has expressed an opinion on specimens submitted by the police, none of its experts is permitted to assist the defence, either generally or by examining further specimens or re-examining the original ones.

Function of design

From Mr R. H. Ransford
Sir, In "Design: the failure is in marketing" (Industrial notebook, July 5) David Phillips quotes as an engineering rule of thumb that if it looks right it probably is right. The engineer's maxim, however, is that if it is right it looks right - with the corollary that if it looks right it may be right.

It appears to be more than time to make a clear distinction between design, which relates to function,

that demand deflation would not bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment.

Although the Government has not in fact adhered to its medium-term financial strategy as set out in the March, 1980, Budget (money supply has grown by around 50 per cent since 1980 as against the 19-33 per cent target range fixed at that time), it is true that demand has been deflated and inflation has come down. But there is no evidence that inflation has been brought permanently under control, let alone that a substantial or sustained improvement in output and employment is under way. No one knows what would happen to inflation if sustained recovery were to occur and unemployment reduced significantly, but there is a fair chance that it would accelerate again.

Such growth as is now occurring, induced by the removal of HP controls last July as well as higher mortgage lending and stockbuilding, is not yet fast enough to stop unemployment rising although it has already wiped out our large current account surplus. An expansion based only on personal borrowing and stockbuilding is inherently unsustainable, and unless our international competitiveness improves dramatically it will fairly soon peter out.

Nothing has happened since 1981 to cause me to change the view I expressed then, nor I suspect would the other 363 economists wish to alter their statement.

Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODLEY, Director,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge,
July 18.

From Mr W. R. Eyles
Sir, Might one suggest that Tim Congdon (feature July 14) has mistaken the half-time whistle for the end of the match?

Far from there having been a spontaneous recovery in personal borrowing, this was actively encouraged by the ending of hire-purchase controls last August and by the budget proposal to increase mortgage subsidies. The money supply has been allowed to breach its target by a wide margin, so it is hardly possible to argue that the so-called medium term financial strategy is intact, unless it was simply "stop-go" from the beginning.

It is thus too early to cheer from the sidelines. The test is not over; it has yet to come.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. EYLES,
26 Grove Terrace, NW5,
July 14.

Although the laboratories must exist for the furtherance of justice they are subject to an inflexible rule which, in the vast bulk of cases, frustrates their use by the defence on the odd and indefensible principle that one expert in a laboratory ought never to be seen expressing a different opinion, on a scientific matter, from an expert in the same or a different government scientific laboratory.

Moreover, the one fact about which the parliamentary answer is open and explicit is that the defence, if it is permitted to submit a specimen for examination, is obliged to do it through the police, thus wholly defeating the basic principle of English law that it is never dependent upon the defence to disclose its case to the prosecution.

The one comfort that can be drawn from this parliamentary answer is that if those who must have prepared it for the Minister to deliver saw fit to phrase it in the way they did, at least, it shows that they are justly ashamed of recognising the true position.

Yours truly,
DAVID NAPLEY,
Kingsley, Napley & Co.,
117-118 Long Acre, WC2,
July 13.

and style, which relates to appearance and fashion. Once we have done so, Mr Phillips will no longer dare to talk about designing a "go-faster stripe" and we shall benefit by having products that are better designed and better looking, be they cars or clothes.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. RANSFORD,
Lavenham Road,
Great Walsingham,
Sudbury, Suffolk,
July 5.

Orchid survival

From Professor K. Jones
Sir, I have read with interest the recent correspondence in *The Times* on the protection of rare and endangered orchids in the British Isles and would like to set the record straight on several of the points raised.

First of all, to say that *Orchis militaris* and other species are on the extreme of their ranges in this country and thus probably "on the way out" (Mr L. R. Lewis, June 18) is questionable and an oversimplification. Records show clearly that most of the endangered species including *O. militaris* were once quite widespread in the country. The range for example of the *Lady's Slipper* orchid once extended from Derbyshire north to Cumbria and Durham.

Destruction of habitat is the main cause of their decline here. Those plants that survive are, for the most part, as vigorous as any seen abroad so that any suggestion that British plants might be a poor representative of their European counterparts would seem wide of the mark. The suggestion that seeds of rare species be introduced from Euro-

Record of the Red Cross in Thailand

From the Count de Salis
Sir, The article by William Shawcross ("On a frontier of despair", June 27) should be welcomed in that it draws attention to the continuing tragedy of Indochina. This can only help to dispel the sad phenomenon of "compassion fatigue" in the international community.

That said, the article also contained allegations against "inadequate relief agencies" of which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was one. Having just returned after over two years as head of the ICRC delegation in Thailand, I would be grateful for the opportunity of pointing out certain areas where Mr Shawcross's opinions do not accord with the facts.

It is first of all surprising that, while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and ICRC are singled out for attention, no mention whatsoever is made of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) - by far the largest relief agency active on the Thai/Cambodian border and responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of numerous private voluntary agencies - with which ICRC has consistently worked in close co-operation.

Secondly, as a generalisation, only governments can "give protection", international organisations can only plead for it on behalf of others. In answer, therefore, to the "anguished petitions" (and since some of them were addressed to me personally I can vouch that they were) all that an international organisation can do is to negotiate with the governments concerned. It should surprise nobody that the details of such negotiations are of necessity confidential: few governments would negotiate on any other basis!

Since January of this year, about 90,000 of the 200,000 people at the border have been displaced by fighting in three major incidents: Nong Chan beginning January 31, Phnom Chat/KokTahan beginning March 31 and O'smack in early April. On each of these occasions Thailand allowed the refugees to seek temporary safety on condition that they would be returned to the border.

The human cost of these disasters in terms of dead will never accurately be known, but ICRC has treated some 1,500 emergency cases (a British Red Cross surgical team performed outstandingly, coping with up to 100 wounded in a day) and thousands of more lightly wounded were treated by ICRC and voluntary agencies at dressing stations and hospitals in the field. Hundreds of separated families were subsequently re-united by the ICRC tracing agency.

In fairness to my colleagues,

New Labour daily

From Mr Eric Moonman
Sir, In discussing the problem of editorial control of a putative Labour daily newspaper, Bernard Levin (feature, July 4) is raising but one of the complex questions inherent in such a venture.

Practical management sense with regard to newspaper production suggests that a more serious issue is whether the "ownership" would have the confidence, let alone the capital, for the initial launch and the capacity, running into millions of pounds, to sustain and exploit a market in a very tough, competitive industry.

The long history of Labour newspaper ventures has been dismal. Even the party's official publication, the well-edited *Labour Weekly*, is unable to increase its sales beyond 20,000 copies, which shows quite graphically the difficulty in relying on Labour Party supporters to sustain a publication.

There is no "natural Labour reader" and if there were, he or she is quite likely to be reading the *Daily Express* (for its sports coverage) or the *Daily Mirror* or the *Sun* (for the hell of it). This is why the Labour Party's National Executive Subcommittee on the Media, of which I was a member, did not regard a national paper as a priority and, therefore, why all reference to it was deleted from the manifesto.

The committee's thrust was to urge resources towards the setting up of a launch fund to assist new publications, with particular emphasis on local, regional and specialist publications.

The odd feature about the current debate, centred on Lord McCarty's report, is that the evidence he presents on costings is extremely thin; nor has the information been extrapolated on a significant scale. The enquiry also fails to say how trade union practices in the print would be any more favourable to a Labour daily paper than are currently for the *Financial Times*.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MOONMAN,
1 Beacon Hill, N7,
July 11.

UN Water Decade

From Mr G. Arthur Brown
Sir, Tony Samstag's article in your July 13 issue claiming that the UN Water Decade has been abandoned recalled Mark Twain's comment following the premature appearance of his obituary.

As chairman of the Decade's Steering Committee for Cooperative Action, I can assure you that the UN has not abandoned, and will not abandon, the universal mandate voted by its General Assembly in 1980 to make every effort towards providing water and sanitation for as many people as possible during the 1980s.

Yours sincerely,
G. ARTHUR BROWN,
One UN Plaza,
New York,
July 14.

three-quarters of whom are Thai, it might be added that they were under fire with the refugees and it was on that basis that the "request" to allow them to cross into Thailand was granted after three days on the first incident, and within 24 hours on the two subsequent ones. The lives saved by Thailand's merciful decision, following these negotiations, are quite as valuable as those saved by surgery after injury.

"Red Hill", which was the evacuation site in Thailand following the second of the three major clashes, Mr Shawcross writes that "for several weeks both ICRC and UNHCR dithered and neglected to confront the Thai Government on this issue." Did we? I doubt whether the Royal Thai Government would agree.

"Confrontation" may not have been the preferred negotiating stance, but negotiations were immediate, continuous, with frequent oral and written representations made at the highest level, and were instrumental in securing freedom of choice for the 2,700 who were able to avoid returning to a Khmer Rouge area in spite of the fact that one of the refugees quoted by Mr Shawcross said "the Khmer Rouge soldiers will make them."

Further, the date for the move back to the border on 24/25 May was agreed well in advance with the Thai authorities, and the Army was instrumental in assuring that freedom of choice to return to a non-Khmer Rouge area would not be interfered with by armed elements.

I do not of course claim, suggest or imply that ICRC is blameless, but the only fair test of any relief action by an international organisation (and much else besides) is not "Was the underlying political problem solved, and all suffering abolished?" but rather "Was everything that could be done to relieve suffering done, as well as humanly possible, with the resources available?" It is a heartbreaking fact that ICRC being essentially concerned with the victims of armed conflicts, is more directly concerned operationally with the relief of suffering rather than its abolition.

Mr Shawcross's allegation that "some international organisations" (and since only two are mentioned it is reasonable to assume that ICRC is one of them) "have reason to feel ashamed of their current policies" is a very grave one, and, if it is well founded, I should be grateful to know in what respect.

If, as I contend, it is not, then it may be that it is some journalist who has better reason to feel ashamed.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN DE SALIS,
28 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

Diplomatic duties

From Mr David Simons
Sir, In his Parliamentary written reply, Lord Elton states that wheel clamping of diplomatic cars is to be discontinued because legal advice suggests that the practice contravenes the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

This is all very well, but it would not go amiss were the diplomatic community (particularly the junior staff, some of whom blatantly ignore parking regulations) to be reminded that the same Vienna Convention states under Article 41(1) that "... it is the duty of all persons enjoying... privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State".

Also, in the view of the general public, the question of illegal parking regulations) to be reminded that the same Vienna Convention states under Article 41(1) that "... it is the duty of all persons enjoying... privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State".

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SIMONS,
103 Walmington Fold,
Finchley, N12,
July 15.

Musical form

From Mr Alfred Brendel
Sir, Because I had to liken some of Mr Scruton's views on "deviant" contemporary music (June 30) to those of Goebbels and Zhdanov, he feels (feature, July 12) that I have compared him to the Nazi minister altogether.

As I gratefully realize, Mr Scruton is not in the position to impose on musicians and music lovers his assumption that, in musical culture, the tail is wagging the dog.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED BRENDL,
c/o Inghen and Williams,
14 Kensington Court, W8,
July 13.

Over-fired?

From Mr Fritzi Speigl
Sir, Mr Philip Howard (July 13) may agree with my suggestion that "knackers" probably sprang from the Persian and Arabic *naggar*, which were small drums strapped to the loins. They came to Britain in the middle ages (variously described as *nakers*, *nakers* or *nakeren*). The larger usually hung on the left, as with all higher/lower instrumental justia positions, (except, for some curious reason, mounted kettle-drums in the British Army).

Nakers are mentioned in Chaucer and depicted in the Luttrell Psalter (and, by the way, do not rhyme with "acres", as nervous Radio 3 usage has tried to establish). Might not a medieval percussionist engaging over-energetically in such iniquitous drumming have felt literally "knackered" in the modern colloquial sense?

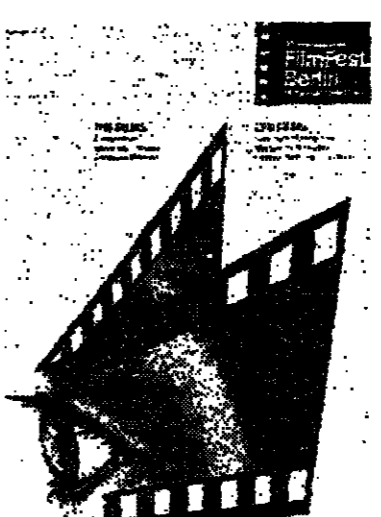
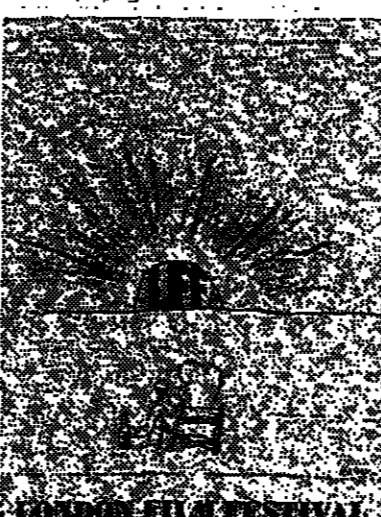
Yours etc,
FRITZI SPEIGL,
4 Windermere Terrace,
Liverpool,
July 13.

THE ARTS

The biennial Moscow International Film Festival, the major socialist cultural event of its kind, is currently in progress, boasting two hundred films and a thousand guests from 104 countries.

The same applies to the choice of films. Local Hero was rejected, presumably because it depicts a sociable Soviet seaman who fraternises and trades un-

Those of us who are not on Moscow's visiting list need not be too dispirited however. July offers a choice of alternative festivals - at Auckland, NZ, Edmonton (Canada), Giffone, Valle Piana, Gijon, Odessa, Oviedo, Philadelphia, Salerno, Santander, Taormina, Trieste and Wellington, NZ, not to speak of Hiroshima where there is a festival for shorts which manifest "effort towards peace and reverence for



In search of lions and leopards, eagles and griffons, the international film festival special rolls on and on, '48 months of the year'. David Robinson explains and explores

Hunting for a whole gilded bestiary

There may be others, these at least are listed in the new International Film Festivals Directory 1983-4, published by the British Film Institute and the British Council and obtainable from the BFI for £4.95.

FIAPF designates as its "A" festivals Cannes, Venice, Berlin and Manila. (The festival that alternates between Moscow and Karlovy Vary is apparently not affiliated to FIAPF, presumably because it is not able to conform to the regulations regarding selection.)

Leipzig, Doves, Film-makers can alternatively compete for Globes, Anchors, Wheatears, Shells, Roses and Golden Nymphs. The only prize dedicated to a human figure is the Charlie Chaplin Grand Prix of the Gabrovo Festival in Bulgaria.

It is reasonable to ask if prizes are not devalued by their sheer abundance. The cynical festival habitués may answer that few awards have ever rated much higher than the fairy on the Christmas tree.

unlikely to add a dollar to the advance he will offer. Especially for impoverished independent film-makers, money prizes are a lot more attractive than all the glittery flora and fauna.

Many of the smaller festivals justify their survival by specialisation. In this country Cambridge has an animation festival and Tyneside shows only independent films that are adjudged to attempt new directions in film-making.

BBC1 and Central Television spent an hour and three-quarters between them last night demolishing the romantic notion of the war correspondent as an inveterate seeker after truth even in the cannon's mouth.

Television A luckless tribe

has been acknowledged, as both programmes averred, as "the miserable parent of a luckless tribe". "Luckless tribe" indeed. There were few honourable mentions.

It was the Somme, where 20,000 Britons died in a day, that damaged press credibility forever, said Mr Jessel. Small losses were reported but casualty lists gave the lie.

It was a bad night for myths. The dambusters' raid was seen as futile as the Charge of the Light Brigade, and both programmes agreed that, in war, truth is suspended by agreement between government and press.

Mr Pilger quoted the veteran American journalist I. G. Stone: "All governments are liars and nothing they say should be believed" - and asked if there was not something in it.

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists

Not only does the Half Moon have a new artistic director, it has a new exterior mural (of decorators, appropriately enough) and new seats facing each other down the two long sides, like the choir in a chapel.

Theatre

Monday night. That, of course, is the play. Stephen Lowe's dramatization of Robert Tressell's Edwardian novel surrounds the audience with the philanthropists (in the sense that they heap up the decorator boss's profits) at work, arriving in the dawn twilight with lamps, mixing paints, pasting wallpaper, scampering up ladders slave-driven by the works foreman.

production. The price paid, theatrically, is that the novel's picture of their families half-starving and the love in their marriages has been crushed by six-pence-a-hundred-an-hour economics has to be left out.

MAGNIFICENT FANNY AND ALEXANDER by INGMAR BERGMAN. CAMDEN PLAZA

'50 years on' Elgar, Holst and Delius, all of whom died in 1934, are to be commemorated by the Royal Philharmonic Society in a series of concerts entitled "50 years on" running throughout next year in the Festival Hall.

Concert Mitsuko Uchida Bishopsgate Hall. Bach was a commanding point of departure for the first of the five daily lunchtime concerts being given this week by Mitsuko Uchida as part of the City of London Festival.

RSC major new production CYRANO DE BERGERAC by Edmond Rostand adapted by Anthony Burgess. BARBICAN THEATRE

Her left hand packed a hefty punch from the elbow, and this imparted a large-scale effect to the first of Schubert's Four Impromptus, D899, making it a melancholy march with an intensity comparable to the funeral march movement in Chopin. In the following E flat Impromptu the skimming brilliance of the piano's scale passages alternated with almost exclamatory punctuation to achieve sustained tension.

Tonight on Channel 4 THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S production of THE BEGGAR'S OPERA by John Gay. In the first of a series of joint ventures with the National Theatre, Channel 4 tonight presents the NT's exuberant screen version of 'The Beggar's Opera'.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Bid talk lifts Avon

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 18. Dealings end, July 23. Contango Day, Aug 1. Settlement Day, Aug 8.

drawing up just short of the important 200 level. It ended the day at its high 112.2 up at 69.7.

Leading shares were all marked higher, including Associated Diaries 6p to 146p, BTR 6p to 527p, Blue Circle 6p to 441p, GKN 5p to 168p.

Beecham received acceptances totalling 92.3pc for its recent 197m rights issue. Brokers Wood Mackenzie and Cazenove placed the sum of 5 million shares with various institutions at about the 338p level. The shares closed 11p higher at 356p.

Grand Metropolitan 11p to 338p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 314p and London Brick 4p to 107p. Renewed bid speculation was also good for Bowater up another 3p to 238p.

Demand for gilts also remained buoyant and the Government broker was able to announce the

exhaustion of one of the two new mini puts, Treasury 11.5 per cent 2001-04, issued on Friday. But the rest of the market came in for a spot of digestion and prices that had been as much as 50p higher closed virtually unchanged.

The possibility of a further period of stability in the oil price after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries talks in Helsinki helped sentiment with oil shares sporting healthy gains. BP rose 4p to 396p, Shell 10p to 562p, Ultramar 5p to 629p, Britoil 2p to 208p and Burmah 3p to 157p.

The stores sector also had a good day after the retail sales figures showing another high street spending boom. Harris Queensway responded with an 8p rise to 294p, Boots 4p to 287p, British Home Stores 4p to 207p and Burton Group ordinary a similar amount to 350p.

Third quarter figures from Trelate showed net income up from \$3m to 5.8m, which is good news for Exco. Its national which has a 48 per cent stake in the group. Exco closed 20p higher at 598p.

well's BPCC is favourite to win eventual control of Waddington.

Mr Michael Ashroff's Hawley Group has again stepped up its interest in Mr Eric Morley's Miss World with the purchase of an extra 415,000 shares taking its total holding to 21.27 per cent.

Yesterday, the price of Miss World added 2p to 133p - 73p above the original placing price. Hawley, which is now expected to increase its stake up the 29.9 per cent threshold, responded with a jump of 7p to 164p.

Also on the USM shares of Hartons Group, the plastics to property concern, rose 1p to 10.5p after learning Mr Michael Mann, chairman, had bought an extra 866,000 shares taking his stake to 12.6 per cent. Mr Mann and Macarrie Investments now own a total of 16.3m shares amounting to more than 60 per cent of the issued share capital.

House builder William Leech rose 10p to 68p after the news that Poco Properties had bought an additional 75,000, increasing its total holdings to 820,000 (which is 6.8 per cent of the equity).

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: Issue Name, Price, Yield, etc. Includes titles like Bioprocesses 10p Ord (50c), CPU Computer 12p Ord, etc.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1004, 1005, 1006, etc.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1007, 1008, 1009, etc.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Table with columns: Authority Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1010, 1011, 1012, etc.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Table with columns: Bank Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1013, 1014, 1015, etc.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1016, 1017, 1018, etc.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1019, 1020, 1021, etc.

1982/3 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low, Stock Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1022, 1023, 1024, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1025, 1026, 1027, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1028, 1029, 1030, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1031, 1032, 1033, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1034, 1035, 1036, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1037, 1038, 1039, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1040, 1041, 1042, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1043, 1044, 1045, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1046, 1047, 1048, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1049, 1050, 1051, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1052, 1053, 1054, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1055, 1056, 1057, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1058, 1059, 1060, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1061, 1062, 1063, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1064, 1065, 1066, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1067, 1068, 1069, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1070, 1071, 1072, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1073, 1074, 1075, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1076, 1077, 1078, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1079, 1080, 1081, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1082, 1083, 1084, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1085, 1086, 1087, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1088, 1089, 1090, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1091, 1092, 1093, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1094, 1095, 1096, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1097, 1098, 1099, etc.

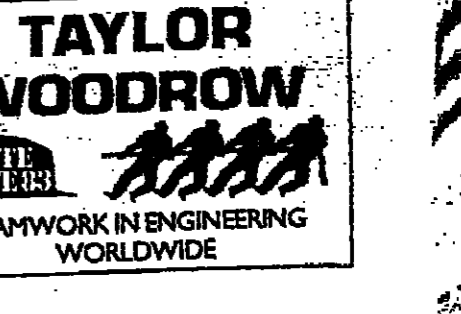


Table with columns: 1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield. Includes titles like 1100, 1101, 1102, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1103, 1104, 1105, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1106, 1107, 1108, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1109, 1110, 1111, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1112, 1113, 1114, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1115, 1116, 1117, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1118, 1119, 1120, etc.

1982/3 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Yield

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low, Company Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1121, 1122, 1123, etc.

Table with columns: Market Rates, Sterling Spot and Forward, effective exchange rate compared to 1978, was down 0.1 at 84.5.

Table with columns: Money Market Rates, Other Markets, clearing bank base rate, overnight high, week fixed, etc.

Table with columns: Dollar Spot Rates, Euro-\$ Deposits, Gold, interest bank rates, etc.

Table with columns: INVESTMENT TRUSTS, listing various trusts and their prices.

Table with columns: RUBBER, listing various rubber products and their prices.

Table with columns: MISCELLANEOUS, listing various miscellaneous items and their prices.

SHIPPING

Table with columns: Shipping Line, Destination, Price, etc. Includes titles like 1124, 1125, 1126, etc.

MINES

Table with columns: Mine Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1127, 1128, 1129, etc.

OIL

Table with columns: Oil Company Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1130, 1131, 1132, etc.

PROPERTY

Table with columns: Property Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1133, 1134, 1135, etc.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns: Unlisted Security Name, Price, Change, Yield. Includes titles like 1136, 1137, 1138, etc.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: 'السيد محمد علي'

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

HEX: THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

Indices: 699.7 up 11.2
Gilt: 80.32 unchanged
All Shares: 441.11 up 4.48

Frankfurt: Commerzbank
index 960.60 down 0.8
Sydney: AO Index 644.0 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.585 down 20pts
Index 84.5 down 0.1
DM 3.94 down 0.01

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9 1/2
France house base rate 10 1/2

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
\$424.25; pm \$423.75; close \$423.50

TODAY

Interims: Bootham Engineers,
Mount Charlotte Investments,
London and Lombard Investment

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Benlox Holdings, Hyatt Carlton
Tower, Cadogan Place, SW1
(noon)

NOTEBOOK

Eurotherm International, the
makers of electronic furnace
control equipment, have turned

US delegation takes tough line at IDA Tokyo meeting

World Bank fears Americans will leave loan fund short of cash

World Bank officials are increasingly worried that American reluctance to raise its contributions to the International Development Association, the bank's concessional loan arm, will leave the IDA disastrously short of funds even though conditions in many of the poorest countries to which the association lends are deteriorating.

At a meeting in London this week, Mr Munir Benjenki, World Bank vice-president for external relations, said: "If that is the way it's going to come out at the end, the management of the bank would consider it a disaster."

replied that India could be "graduated" from the IDA on the grounds that progress has been considerable. Although one of the poorest countries by per capita income, it can now raise money on the international markets. India's foreign commercial borrowings are low.

Part of the dependency about the final size of the IDA replenishment stems from the fact that the \$750m a year is the amount the Administration has requested and Congress rarely votes more than the sum asked for.

national product, is 27 per cent. Last year a group of countries, led by Britain, put up extra funds when IDA 6 had to be extended by 12 months because the United States contribution fell short.

Opec orders report on long-term pricing

Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have reactivated plans to develop a long-term pricing strategy designed to eliminate sudden price shocks.

Disclosure rule for Lloyd's

Disclosure of interests in insurance companies owned by Lloyd's underwriting agents is to become compulsory from October 31.

New ICI group aims at £500m sales

Imperial Chemical Industries yesterday announced a new business group in specialty chemicals with annual sales of £150m, which are forecast to grow to £500m by the end of the decade.

Hardy HAT in rights surprise

HAT Group, the industrial painters and building materials supplier, matched the best of the City's profit forecasts but surprised the market with its second rights issue in three years.

MFI profits rise by 112 per cent

There are few signs of recession in the 121 MFI Furniture Group shops and the company is almost certainly heading for another record year following more than doubled profits for 1982-83.

City Editor's Comment

Free trade cry on the battlements

Sheer frustration was clearly the keynote of the conference on protectionism organized by the Trade Policy Research Centre last weekend in Kent. Behind closed doors, safely cocooned by the most of high-ranking politicians, economists and businessmen from around the world said all the right things about the benefits of free trade and the need to translate the fine words of Williamsburg into action.

which have a more general interest in the benefits of free trade and the free world friction caused by protection and its euphemisms, to take a larger role for the general good. Yet it was the heads of government who agreed at Williamsburg to halt new protection and their declaration has so far served only to undermine their own credibility.

Questions for TKM

Yesterday was also exquisitely frustrating for fans of shareholder democracy. The first line of Sir Montague Pritchard's annual chairman's review for Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn reads: "The year 1982 was disastrous for shareholder's question at the annual meeting with the thoughts that the meeting was not the place to discuss TKM's problems, which include a £6m loss, extraordinary charges of £20m and no dividend."

Underwriting boost for Hogg Robinson

A strong recovery from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies gave a substantial boost to Hogg Robinson's profits last year, but the insurance broker has again made a big provision against bad debts.

Restrictive practices case may be dropped

The Stock Exchange is being given a chance to avoid putting its rule book through the Restrictive Practices Court. Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that court action could be avoided if the exchange came up with acceptable alternative rule changes. The case is due to start in five months.

Call for changes in SE share rules

Commission or the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. This year, the Government began to listen. Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, let Sir Nicholas know that the Government would listen sympathetically to proposed changes in the rule book.

WALL STREET Shares up as volume improves

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street was firm in moderate trading yesterday as the early Dow Jones industrial average rose about nine points to 1198. Gains outnumbered declines by 86 to 500.

Hotel Sale: Lonrho's Princess Properties International subsidiary has sold the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco to hotel interests in California for \$25m (£16.4m).

IN BRIEF

profits by more than £1m to £7.2m. But a £1m provision against bad debts has been made for the second year running because of international political and economic uncertainty. Only £250,000 has been written off as irrecoverable and Mr Christopher Price, the managing director, hopes further provisions will be unnecessary.

Underwriting boost for Hogg Robinson

A strong recovery from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies gave a substantial boost to Hogg Robinson's profits last year, but the insurance broker has again made a big provision against bad debts.

Hardy HAT in rights surprise

HAT Group, the industrial painters and building materials supplier, matched the best of the City's profit forecasts but surprised the market with its second rights issue in three years.

MFI profits rise by 112 per cent

There are few signs of recession in the 121 MFI Furniture Group shops and the company is almost certainly heading for another record year following more than doubled profits for 1982-83.

WALL STREET Shares up as volume improves

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street was firm in moderate trading yesterday as the early Dow Jones industrial average rose about nine points to 1198. Gains outnumbered declines by 86 to 500.

Hotel Sale: Lonrho's Princess Properties International subsidiary has sold the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco to hotel interests in California for \$25m (£16.4m).

IN BRIEF

profits by more than £1m to £7.2m. But a £1m provision against bad debts has been made for the second year running because of international political and economic uncertainty. Only £250,000 has been written off as irrecoverable and Mr Christopher Price, the managing director, hopes further provisions will be unnecessary.

Underwriting boost for Hogg Robinson

A strong recovery from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies gave a substantial boost to Hogg Robinson's profits last year, but the insurance broker has again made a big provision against bad debts.

Restrictive practices case may be dropped

The Stock Exchange is being given a chance to avoid putting its rule book through the Restrictive Practices Court. Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that court action could be avoided if the exchange came up with acceptable alternative rule changes. The case is due to start in five months.

Call for changes in SE share rules

Commission or the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. This year, the Government began to listen. Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, let Sir Nicholas know that the Government would listen sympathetically to proposed changes in the rule book.

WALL STREET Shares up as volume improves

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street was firm in moderate trading yesterday as the early Dow Jones industrial average rose about nine points to 1198. Gains outnumbered declines by 86 to 500.

Hotel Sale: Lonrho's Princess Properties International subsidiary has sold the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco to hotel interests in California for \$25m (£16.4m).

IN BRIEF

profits by more than £1m to £7.2m. But a £1m provision against bad debts has been made for the second year running because of international political and economic uncertainty. Only £250,000 has been written off as irrecoverable and Mr Christopher Price, the managing director, hopes further provisions will be unnecessary.

Underwriting boost for Hogg Robinson

A strong recovery from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies gave a substantial boost to Hogg Robinson's profits last year, but the insurance broker has again made a big provision against bad debts.

Restrictive practices case may be dropped

The Stock Exchange is being given a chance to avoid putting its rule book through the Restrictive Practices Court. Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that court action could be avoided if the exchange came up with acceptable alternative rule changes. The case is due to start in five months.

Call for changes in SE share rules

Commission or the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. This year, the Government began to listen. Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, let Sir Nicholas know that the Government would listen sympathetically to proposed changes in the rule book.

WALL STREET Shares up as volume improves

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street was firm in moderate trading yesterday as the early Dow Jones industrial average rose about nine points to 1198. Gains outnumbered declines by 86 to 500.

Hotel Sale: Lonrho's Princess Properties International subsidiary has sold the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco to hotel interests in California for \$25m (£16.4m).

IN BRIEF

profits by more than £1m to £7.2m. But a £1m provision against bad debts has been made for the second year running because of international political and economic uncertainty. Only £250,000 has been written off as irrecoverable and Mr Christopher Price, the managing director, hopes further provisions will be unnecessary.

Underwriting boost for Hogg Robinson

A strong recovery from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies gave a substantial boost to Hogg Robinson's profits last year, but the insurance broker has again made a big provision against bad debts.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

THE WEIR GROUP PLC

(Registered in Scotland No 2834)

10,000,000 10 per cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all of the above shares to be admitted to the Official List.

The shares were issued as part of the capital reconstruction of The Weir Group PLC which took place in April 1981 and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited has agreed to place 3,000,000 of existing holders' shares at 103.3p per share.

In accordance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange 300,000 shares are available in the market on the date of the publication of this advertisement.

Particulars of the shares will be circulated in the Extra Statistical Services and copies of the particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday, except Saturday, up to and including 3rd August, 1983 from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
New Issue Department
21 Austin Friars
London EC2N 2HB.

Rowe & Pitman
City Gate House
39-45 Finchley Square
London EC2A 1JA

Parsons & Co.
100 West Nile Street
Glasgow G1 2QV.

APPOINTMENTS

Amex vice president is named

American Express Europe: Mr John Duncan has been made vice president, public affairs and communications, Europe, Middle East and Africa. **Brixton Estate:** Mr H. G. Ashton and Sir Michael Beckett have joined the board. Mr M. J. Verney and Sir John Grandy have retired as directors.

Illingworth, Merris: Mr Maurice Grass has become an executive director.

Associated Leisure: Mr B. B. Wood has been named as financial director in succession to Mr R. H. Elworthy who is to retire as financial director but will remain on the board.

Montagu Investment Management: Mr Jeffrey C. Attfield has joined the board.

The Wind Development Board: Mr Don Lovell has become chairman in succession to Sir Guy Fison, who is the new master of the Vintners' Company. Sir Guy remains a director of the Wine Development Board. Other newly appointed directors are: Mr E. D. Kinahan (John Mackintosh & Sons); Mr Frederick Stimpson (Euroscot Wine Agencies); and Mr David Butler-Adams (Chenel and Armstrong).

National Magazine Company: Mr David Shields has been promoted from marketing services to group marketing director.

Brazil finally agrees to take IMF medicine

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazil's announcement at the end of last week that wages will rise by only 8 per cent for the next two years and that interest rates will be reduced has reassured the world banking community that there is no alternative to the International Monetary Fund's austerity measures.

Although there is no consensus that the measures will solve the country's problems, one immediate result has been the statement by Senhor Euzene Galves, Brazil's finance minister, that the country's growth rate will be zero this year.

But the IMF and the government have different ways of defining things and it is generally accepted in Brazil that there will now be a decline of some 4 per cent in the country's production. This comes after a decline in two of the past three years and means that, by the middle of next year, the average Brazilian's income will have shrunk by about 15 per cent in four years.

The anticipated cuts will not affect the economy equally but will hit the industrialized triangle formed by São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte where more than 80 per cent of Brazil's industrial capacity is concentrated.

Regions such as the Northeast, badly affected by drought and the Amazon, site of dozens of government-sponsored development projects will continue to grow.

The São Paulo industrial workers have lost their jobs in the region in the past two years, reducing the total to 1.6 million, exactly the same number as 10 years ago.

Last month, 15,000 were sacked and there have been 90,000 sackings so far this year.

Brazil's industry will be affected in different ways by the measures. Some companies have done well in the past three years as the less well paid, after years of lagging behind, were given wage rises above inflation.

Demand for food, clothing, building materials and lower value consumer goods increased.

Towards the end of last year, one supermarket chain was opening 100 stores a week in the working class suburbs of São Paulo. Labour is not the main cost for most of Brazil's industry and except for very labour-intensive industry, average costs of about \$2 (£1.30) an hour including social security costs compare with 10 times those in Europe and Japan.

Industries such as the motor, consumer durables and textiles, are more concerned at reductions in their markets as a result of the new measures than by benefits from reduced labour costs, which rarely form more than 20 per cent of their total costs.

The measures have been taken primarily to reduce the inflationary effects caused by the booming public sector. In contrast to São Paulo industry, it has taken on 500,000 workers in the past 18 months.

Lasmo seeking an additional £20m

By Jeremy Warner

London and Scottish Marine Oil, which last March raised £43m through a one-for-three rights issue, is returning to the stock market for an additional £20m to be raised by an offer by tender of 20 million cumulative

redeemable preference shares. The oil company hinted at the time of the cash call on shareholders that £43m would not be enough and that it might return for more long term finance.

The rights, launched at 185p pre share, were given away at a time when the outlook for oil companies could hardly have been worse. But since the market price of Lasmo shares has forged ahead in a way which would have allowed the company to more than £60m if it had launched a one-for-three rights issue today.

The new preference shares, which will be redeemed in 1966, will carry a coupon of 9½ per cent net at the minimum tender price of 100p.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Drake & Scull: Record half-time results, together with a forecast that the total dividend for 1982-83 will be at least maintained at 3.25p net are reported by Drake & Scull Holdings, mechanical and electrical engineers. On turnover up from £24.08m to £28.41m, pretax profits rose from £1.93m to £2.08m in the six months to April 30 last. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.25p net a share.

● Vinton Group: The turnover figure of £19.32m for the year to March 31, published this week by Vinton Group in its preliminary announcement, was incorrect. Actual turnover for the year was £17.74m. This is a 40 per cent increase on the 1982 figure and 75 per cent of turnover was directly exported.

Allied Colloids Group
Year to 24.8.83
Pretax profit, £2.18m (£4.03m).
Stated earnings, 29.6p (23.8p).
Turnover, £22.43m (£25.8m).
Net dividend, 8.5p (2.59p, adjusted).

Siebe Gorman Holdings
Year to 3.4.83
Pretax profit, £2.18m (£4.03m).
Stated earnings, 29.6p (23.8p).
Turnover, £26.9m (£25.24m).
Net dividend, 8.5p (7.74p).

Multihex Electronics
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.74m).
Stated earnings, 8.4p (12.6p).
Turnover, £17.66m (£16.54m).
Net dividend, 2.52p (1.875p).

Branning Group
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £624,000 (£203,000).
Stated earnings, 11.9p (4.4p).
Turnover, £24.67m (£24.11m).
Net dividend, 4.72p (4.37p).

Crescent Japan Investment Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit, £123,000 (£132,000).
Stated earnings, 1.04p (0.94p).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

F. Pratt Engineering Corp.
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax loss, £47,000 (loss, £873,000).
Turnover, £3.61m (£7.28m).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Anglovaal Group

Mining companies' reports - Quarter ended 30 June 1983

All companies mentioned are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. All financial figures are unaudited. Rate of exchange on 30 June 1983, R1.00 = £0.80 £1.00 = R1.68. Development results given are the actual sampling results. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding reserves. Shareholders requiring copies of these reports regularly each quarter, should write to the Secretaries, Anglo-Transvaal Trustees Limited, 295 Regent Street, London W1R 8ST.

Hartebeestfontein Gold Mining Co Ltd

Issued capital: 11 200 000 shares of R1 each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	767 000	766 000	3 019 000
Gold recovered	7 494.78	7 506.90	29 898.34
Yield	9.8	9.8	9.9
Revenue	149.96	156.87	151.25
Costs	69.20	68.73	68.22
Profit	80.76	80.14	85.83
Revenue	115 017	120 164	458 440
Costs	53 073	51 116	199 824
Profit	61 944	69 048	258 616
Uranium oxide			
Pulp treated	767 000	766 000	3 019 000
Oxide produced	109 289	106 319	431 943
Yield	0.14	0.14	0.14
Financial results			
Working profit - gold mining	R1 900	R1 900	R1 900
Profit from sales of uranium oxide, pyrites and sulphuric acid	6 573	7 343	19 632
Non-mining income	6 583	2 820	17 882
Interest paid, stores adjustment and service benefits	415	386	1 461
Net royalty payments	912	2 322	6 583
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	73 777	76 523	287 966
Taxation and State's share of profit	34 219	38 317	143 300
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	39 558	38 206	144 666
Capital expenditure	14 951	15 600	56 248
Loan repayments	257	786	3 182
Dividends	51 520	—	85 120
State loan levy refund	68 728	18 396	144 560
Development	2 309	—	2 309
Development	64 418	16 396	142 261
Advanced	12 030	11 486	47 721
Sampling results on Vast Reef:			
Sampled	1 830	1 726	7 982
Channel width	54	59	57
Value - gold	25.7	21.9	22.7
Channel value - gold	1 398	1 254	1 279
— uranium oxide	0.47	0.35	0.40
Channel value	25.68	20.87	22.72
Ore reserve			
The total ore reserve at 30 June 1983, based on a gold price of R15 800 per kilogram, is estimated as follows:			
Tonnage	1 19 940 000		
Stipping width	113		
Value - gold	12.0		
Channel value	1 353		
— uranium oxide	0.22		
Channel value	25.06		

Prieska Copper Mines (Proprietary) Limited (continued)

Financial

Despatches, which vary from quarter to quarter, are brought to account at their estimated recoverable value. Operating profit takes into account adjustments following final price determinations on despatches made during previous quarters.

Loan repayments

During the quarter the Company redeemed the balance of the outstanding 6% Notes.

Taxation

No taxation was payable as the Company has an assessed loss.

Capital expenditure

There were no outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983.

Loraine Gold Mines Ltd

Issued capital: 16 366 986 shares of R1 each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Nine months ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	400 000	403 000	1 204 000
Gold recovered	2 177.77	2 077.43	6 280.25
Yield	5.4	5.2	5.2
Revenue	81.59	78.87	78.48
Costs	74.18	69.09	70.16
Profit	7.41	9.78	8.32
Revenue	32 638	31 726	94 488
Costs	29 671	27 842	84 468
Profit	2 964	3 943	10 017
Financial results			
Working profit - gold mining	R1 900	R1 900	R1 900
Profit from sales of pyrites and treatment of stockpiled calcines	504	845	1 490
Non-mining income	719	375	2 282
State assistance	782	782	782
Interest paid	4 187	5 781	14 581
Tributing royalty payable	638	611	1 854
Profit	3 487	5 134	12 656
Capital expenditure	5 395	4 899	14 794
Loans received and adjusted for currency fluctuations	—	8	383
Loan repayments	5 395	4 891	14 401
Development	240	81	326
Advanced	5 635	4 942	14 827
Development			
Advanced	8 780	8 683	25 917
Sampling results			
"B" and "A" reefs			
Sampled	264	344	710
Channel width	74	87	85
Channel value	14.3	16.3	19.4
Basal reef	1 058	1 084	1 271
Sampled	437	440	1 412
Channel width	10	8	9
Channel value	77.1	134.4	86.8
Channel value	768	1 102	790
Elburg reefs			
Sampled	964	906	2 510
Channel width	86	80	85
Channel value	8.3	9.0	8.2
Channel value	708	723	785
Total - all reefs			
Sampled	1 665	1 690	4 632
Channel width	64	68	58
Channel value	12.2	16.3	14.6
Channel value	778	895	861
Financial			
In terms of the Company's articles of association, the directors' borrowing powers are limited to R35 000 000. At 30 June 1983 borrowings totalled R14 927 000 (1982: R14 605 000) of which long-term borrowings amounted to R14 927 000 (1982: R13 966 000) and short-term to R2 297 000 (1982: R639 000).			
Taxation			
No taxation or State's share of profit was payable as the Company has assessed losses.			
Capital expenditure			
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R7 344 000 (31 March 1983: R8 468 000).			
Shaft sinking			
No. 1C sub-vertical shaft was sunk 40.5 metres to its final depth of 534.0 metres below B2 level and concrete-lined to a depth of 533.0 metres. Preparations for equipping the shaft are in hand.			

Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines Ltd

Issued capital: 4 316 678 shares of 50 cents each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	74 400	69 400	292 400
Gold recovered	684.00	562.14	2 492.28
Yield	9.2	8.1	8.5
Revenue	131.14	130.56	129.07
Costs	64.56	63.67	59.96
Profit	66.58	66.89	69.11
Revenue	9 061	37 741	91 141
Costs	4 803	4 419	17 533
Profit	4 258	4 442	20 208
Financial results			
Working profit - gold mining	R1 900	R1 900	R1 900
Non-mining income	4 954	4 642	20 208
State loan levy refund	(68)	460	744
Development	4 886	5 102	20 952
Prospecting expenditure and stores adjustment	1 367	827	3 020
Taxation	3 518	4 275	17 932
Dividends	(2 354)	(1 278)	96
Profit after taxation	5 872	5 650	17 836
Capital expenditure	6 511	4 223	14 711
Dividends	1 942	—	3 689
State loan levy refund	8 463	4 223	18 380
Development	83	—	83
Advanced	8 370	4 223	18 297
Development			
Advanced	1 929	1 808	7 919
Sampling results:			
Sampled	1 086	1 232	4 904
Channel width	199	186	198
Channel value	6.8	9.32	9.48
Channel value	1 162	1 538	1 881
Ore reserves			
The total ore reserves at all mines at 30 June 1983, based on a gold price of R15 800 per kilogram, are estimated as follows:			
Tonnage	1 528 200		
Stipping width	182		
Value	16.8		
Channel value	3 047		
Dividend			
Final dividend No. 66 of 45 cents per share was declared in June 1983, making a total of 85 cents per share for the financial year.			
Capital expenditure			
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R3 715 000 (31 March 1983: R3 619 000).			

Consolidated Murchison Ltd

Issued capital: 4 160 000 shares of 10 cents each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Six months ended 30 June 1983
Financial results			
Revenue of ordinary concentrates less realization charges	4 590	3 551	8 141
Gold sales	1 489	1 639	3 128
Sundry mining income	53	10	63
Working costs	6 132	5 200	11 332
Working profit	4 110	4 083	8 203
Non-mining income	2 022	1 107	3 129
Development	158	75	233
Prospecting expenditure and interest paid	2 180	1 182	3 362
Profit before taxation	185	91	276
Taxation	1 885	1 081	3 086
Dividend	451	87	538
Profit after taxation	1 544	994	2 538
Capital expenditure	602	161	763
Dividend	832	—	832
Advanced	1 434	161	1 595
Financial			
The revenue from the sale of ordinary concentrates brought into account each quarter is based on actual shipments made, which can vary considerably from quarter to quarter.			
Dividend			
Interim dividend No. 71 of 20 cents per share was declared in June 1983.			
Capital expenditure			
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R28 000 (31 March 1983: R71 000).			
These reports have been approved by the directors of the respective companies and in each case have been signed on their behalf by two of the directors.			

Prieska Copper Mines (Pty

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Michael Prest

Eurotherm gets its sums wrong

International... 30.4.83... £1.65m (£2.25m)...

erm International... the electronic control...

the electronic control... the company appears to...

good news is that... are not being lost...

UK £ BASED INVESTOR Percentage rise over 12 months... Return on open cash...

US \$ BASED INVESTOR Percentage rise over 12 months... Return on open cash...

year, a rights issue, which has cut interest charges substantially...

The company is still talking to various parties about acquisitions...

Second half profits should exceed the £2.3m made in last year's second half...

Laurie, Milbank Research has become an increasingly important part of the service offered by London stockbrokers...

Laurie, Milbank, perhaps best known for its position in the gilt market, has taken a fresh look at what the international investor might want.

naturally depends in part on the Government's policy, and the review assumes that it will remain resolute against a rise in public spending...

Birmid Qualcast

Birmid Qualcast Year to 30.4.83 Pretax profit £2.01m (£227,000) Stated earnings 2.3p (0.5p)...

Birmid Qualcast is perhaps better known as a company which makes lawn mowers than as a foundries group...

In the year to last October, the foundries lost £5.5m - most of it in the second half - and latest six-month results from the company...

But underpinning these calculations is the argument that most western economies and Japan have reached the bottom of the interest rate and inflation cycle...

Over two years the workforce in that part of the group has more than halved to 4,000 and the number of production lines has come down to 11...

encouraging than at any time in the last four years.

This progress is reflected below the line in an extraordinary credit - £1.7m of profit on disposal of land - where for so many years there have been debits...

In addition, the central heating division goes from strength to strength with demand particularly strong in the replacement market...

Birmid has turned the corner and its share price - up 5p to 44 1/2p yesterday - is likely to show that in the months ahead.

One of the world's more intellectually testing company reorganizations should come to fruition in Canada today. Inspiration Resources will issue in Toronto a new class of special common stock with warrants...

The issue will complete the effective subordination of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting to Inspiration. More important, Minarco will subscribe half of the C\$200m issue, thereby retaining its 60 per cent holding in the reorganized company.

COMMODITIES

Table with multiple columns: WOOD METAL EXCHANGE, ALUMINIUM, SWISS FRANC, SUGAR, COCOA, COFFEE, RUBBER, etc. Includes prices and trends.

Transport Development Group PLC (Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1948) Placing of £10,000,000 12 1/2 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 2008 at 297.941 per cent payable as to £25 per cent on acceptance...

NOTICE Coca-Cola International Finance N.V. 9 7/8 % Guaranteed Notes Due August 1, 1992 Pursuant to the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement dated as of February 1, 1983...

How often do you get the chance to sell your shares for the selling price plus 6%? Because that's what Tyndall is offering you when you exchange any of the shares...

It pays an income four times a year. And there's the added benefit that the net distribution has increased every year for the past eight - including the last three years...

so at the quoted prices on any working day. There's always a ready market. Apply for a valuation of your shares today. Our special offer on the ordinary shares listed closes on Tuesday 30th August...

To: Tyndall Managers Limited 18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS99 7UA. I enclose a list of ordinary shares I would like to consider exchanging for a holding in Tyndall Income Fund. Name: Address: Not applicable to Euro. Member of the Unit Trust Association. TT 20/7 SE Registered No. 7176 50 England. Registered Office as above.

If you have shares in these companies Tyndall has an offer you can't refuse.

List of companies: Alliance Trust, British American Tobacco, Berisford (S. & W.), BICC, British Petroleum, Brooke Bond, Commercial Union, Croda International, Dalgety, Debenhams, Distillers, Glynwed, ICI, IMI, Imperial Group, Land Securities, London and Northern Group, Linford Holdings, Lonrho, LWT (Holdings), McKechnie Brothers, Midland Bank, Ocean Transport & Trading, Powell Duffryn, Rank Hovis McDougall, Reed International, Tate & Lyle, Temple Bar Investment Trust, Unigate, Vantona Viyella, Vickers. Includes a hand holding a sign that says 'BID PRICE PLUS 6%'.

CRICKET: A MISTY DAY AT LORD'S WHEN STROKES WERE AS RARE AS BUTTERFLIES

Emburey enjoys himself in Middlesex win

By Alan Ross
Middlesex (23 pts)
Nottinghamshire (4) by 180
Emburey was never much doubt Middlesex would win this and they only did so in a narrow margin.

Surrey should still be in trophy hunt

By Ivo Thomas
The finalists from last year's NatWest Trophy meet again today for the first time since they parted company in the semi-finals.

Smith wins on 'replica of old Mattie Brown'

By Jenny MacArthur
Harvey Smith, who had an untypical fall here on the opening night, gained an impressive victory in yesterday's Lancome Stakes at the Royal International Horse Show.

Lancashire players are injured

By Richard Streeton
TRAFFORD: Lancashire (6 pts)
Nottinghamshire (4) by 180
Lancashire players were injured in the match at Trafford.

Kent rage against the light

By Peter Ball
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire (5pts) drew with Kent (18)
Kent was every bit as angry as the Yorkshire players were in their rage against the light.

Greenidge clinches victory

Bournemouth: Hampshire (24 pts) beat Nottinghamshire (4) by eight wickets.
Greenidge clinched victory for Hampshire in the match at Bournemouth.

Whitaker proves that youth is no handicap when chasing success

One year ago today - on the Wednesday of the Royal International Horse Show - Michael Whitaker rode one of the most daring rounds of his showjumping career.

Foster ends Glamorgan resistance

SOUTHEND: Essex (24 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by an innings and three runs.
Foster ended Glamorgan's resistance in the match at Southend.

Richards revels in acting role

TAUNTON: Somerset (5pts) drew with Surrey (5)
Richards revels in his acting role in the match at Taunton.

Lloyds put Surrey on the brink

Lloyds put Surrey on the brink in the match at Taunton.

Whitaker: loves speed

Whitaker: loves speed in his showjumping career.

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

By Lewine Mair
Charlie Green's friend was quick to suggest that Mann was in a hole with his stroke in the match at Gullane.

HMC recover from earlier slips

By George Chermack
EASTBOURNE: HMC Schools beat Essex by seven wickets.
HMC recovered from earlier slips in the match at Eastbourne.

Test dates for India tours

New Delhi (Reuters) - Pakistan and West Indies will play a total of nine Test matches against India this year.

Swans in shadow of Eclipse

There is no more congenial yacht racing series than the Swan European Regatta at Cowes with the Swans in shadow of Eclipse.

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

By Lewine Mair
Charlie Green's friend was quick to suggest that Mann was in a hole with his stroke in the match at Gullane.

HMC recover from earlier slips

By George Chermack
EASTBOURNE: HMC Schools beat Essex by seven wickets.
HMC recovered from earlier slips in the match at Eastbourne.

Test dates for India tours

New Delhi (Reuters) - Pakistan and West Indies will play a total of nine Test matches against India this year.

Swans in shadow of Eclipse

There is no more congenial yacht racing series than the Swan European Regatta at Cowes with the Swans in shadow of Eclipse.

GOLF

Mann is nearly in a hole with his stroke

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS, BASKETBALL, GOLF, TENNIS, YACHTING

TENNIS

St Paul's reach last 16

English challenge

St Paul's reach last 16

RACING

Granville Stakes likely to launch a new star

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes is not the only race which will fascinate the crowd at Ascot on Saturday. The Granville Stakes is another with attraction: even though it is confined to two-year-olds who have never run, it is a launching pad for stars of the future. Ten years ago the Granville Stakes indicated that Grundy would be very good. In the intervening years no horse ever bordering his class has emerged from the race with credit but this year there is ground for thinking that it could turn out to be a useful barometer once again.

When he bid that amount Goodbody was acting on behalf of Sheikh Maktoum al Maktoum who ultimately named his purchase Tapping Wood. On Saturday the wisdom of their judgment and mine, for what it is worth, will be put to the test in public for the first time when Tapping Wood runs in the Granville Stakes.

Yesterday George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, told me that it could easily be vindicated because Tapping Wood has answered every question that his meticulous trainer, Michael Stoute, has asked of him. But Robinson also warns that Tapping Wood will not have everything his own way because Henry Cecil, who is saddling Keen, who is a full-brother to both Kris and Diesel, and he too goes nicely. Sheik Maktoum will also



Last post: Sporting Chronicle with Tom Kelly up, will run for the last time on Friday

The punters' bible will be a closed book after a century of prophetic preaching

On Friday evening the presses at Thomson House, Manchester, will thunder and roll on the 32,814th and final edition of the northern racing punter's daily bible, the Sporting Chronicle. When the cover has gone to bed for the last time, after 112 years of tipping, betting forecasts and form guides, the staff will repair to a nearby hostelry.

The reasons, as outlined by Mr Kelly, are easy to understand: competition from the enlarged and the improved racing pages of other daily newspapers, which give a quickly digested basic service, rather than the Sporting Chronicle's voluminous detail; a necessarily big cover price of 35p an issue; the high cost of setting in type a specialist newspaper; a decline in racecourse attendances; and the general effect of the recession on advertising.

Not merely was Wood asked to judge the contest, he was given the job of releasing the rats and was given a large glove for his right hand, with precise instructions on how to avoid being bitten. On another occasion Wood was invited to umpire a swimming challenge match between two men across Morecambe Bay. He set off alongside the swimmers in a hired rowing boat, but got into difficulties halfway across, fell into the water and unwittingly caused the cancellation of the event, as the swimmers rescued him and brought him back to land. To this day, as Mr Kelly underlined, the letters page is used as an arbitration service.

Holmby is looking good for Goodwood

Geoff Huffer thinks he has the answer to next week's Epsom Handicap at Goodwood. Holmby, who has recovered from his rough race in the Derby and won gamely at Folkestone yesterday, Holmby beat Jet Sioux, a 33-1 outsider, by half a length in the Ham Street Maiden at Weston-super-Mare. Huffer said: "He'll win the Epsom all right."

Beasley, now based at Lewis, settled well on the rails behind the leaders before striking for home at the quarter-mile pole. The son of Alwath the 9-2 chance, Record Supreme, by half a length, with Trish-Trash (6-1) a further two lengths back in third.

British pay \$4.25m for yearling

Lexington (Kentucky) A British syndicate paid \$4.25m for a yearling colt named Alwath, the son of a sold for a record \$2.5m during the first day of the 40th annual Keeneland July selected yearling sale.

There, says the Sporting Chronicle's editor, Tom Kelly, a 39-year-old Scotsman, "We shall have a little party, perhaps a waka. A few drinks will be consumed, and a few tears will be shed. Genuine tears, since we are a friendly lot and relationships have always been good."

Sporting Chronicle

Arthur Wormsley, 50 years a Manchester journalist and doyen of the sub-editor's table, tells of a legendary character named Bill Wood who was frequently requested to attend sporting challenge matches in a dual role as reporter and arbitrator, and received some weird assignments.

On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a rat-catching contest and set off for the venue presuming that it would be a match between trainers. On arrival, he found, to his dismay and a degree of revulsion, that the match was between two men, who sat at one end of a long table with their hands tied behind their backs. At the other end of the table was a sackful of live rats, who were released on a signal, and the contest was decided by the man whose teeth and jaws despatched the larger number of rats as they attempted to run past.

Catterick Bridge

Table with racing results for Catterick Bridge, including draw advantage, low numbers best, and various race details like 2.0 BRADFORD STAKES.

Sandown Park

Table with racing results for Sandown Park, including draw advantage, low numbers best, and various race details like 6.15 AYLESBURY STAKE.

Yarmouth

Table with racing results for Yarmouth, including draw advantage, low numbers best, and various race details like 2.15 COTEMAN STAKES.

Hamilton Park

Table with racing results for Hamilton Park, including draw advantage, high numbers best, and various race details like 6.45 WALLACE STAKES.

Folkestone results

Table with racing results for Folkestone, including 1.45 HARE STREET STAKES and 2.15 COAST TO COAST STABLE AWARDS.

Catterick selections

Table with racing selections for Catterick, including 2.0 Southern Venture, 2.30 Ferryboat, and 2.0 Quiet Alert.

Sandown selections

Table with racing selections for Sandown, including 6.15 Rigidski, 6.45 Northern Tempest, and 7.15 Sand.

Yarmouth selections

Table with racing selections for Yarmouth, including 6.45 Kismet, 7.15 Single Portion, and 8.45 Quemas.

Hamilton selections

Table with racing selections for Hamilton, including 6.15 Rigidski, 6.45 Northern Tempest, and 7.15 Sand.

Ayr results

Table with racing results for Ayr, including 2.00 ALLWAY STAKES and 2.15 COAST TO COAST STABLE AWARDS.

Yarmouth selections

Table with racing selections for Yarmouth, including 6.45 Kismet, 7.15 Single Portion, and 8.45 Quemas.

Yarmouth selections

Table with racing selections for Yarmouth, including 6.45 Kismet, 7.15 Single Portion, and 8.45 Quemas.

TENNIS Teasing taste of Eastern promise

The Federation Cup competition, sponsored by the Tokyo-based Nippon Electric Corporation, has appropriately, if temporarily, assumed a strong Far Eastern accent. The last 16 in this women's team championship include China and Japan and almost included Korea too.

The line-up is as follows: United States v Sweden, Yugoslavia v China, Czechoslovakia v Italy or Austria, Hungary v Argentina, Switzerland v Romania, Mexico v Australia, Britain v Brazil, Japan v West Germany.

Yesterday the temperature was 95F in the shade (goodness knows what it was in the open) when two extraordinary spectacles occurred within yards of each other. In one direction the Chinese were beating the Netherlands, seeded eighth, and in the other, bare-breasted young women were reported to be sunbathing behind a screen that, unknown to them, was transparent. One says "nude" because your correspondent, unaware of the alternative entertainment, happened to be concentrating totally on the tennis.

Tennis does not matter much in China and China does not matter much in tennis. Yesterday, though, two young ladies in their middle twenties suggested that such patriotic tennis should be more than longer. Yu Liquiao, sporting pale green shorts and an elegantly white backband, beat Marianne van der Torre 6-3, 6-0 in the second string match. The Chinese Wang Ping, a sturdy, tenuous left-hander who gave nothing away, saved three match points at 4-5 in the second set, and went on to baffle Marcella Mesker and beat her 2-6, 6-2.

The line-up is as follows: United States v Sweden, Yugoslavia v China, Czechoslovakia v Italy or Austria, Hungary v Argentina, Switzerland v Romania, Mexico v Australia, Britain v Brazil, Japan v West Germany.

Haworth and Walker triumph

Craig Haworth, the Buckinghamshire teenager who is Britain's third ranked junior, gained himself a job at the David Lloyd school of tennis at the end of this week. He still has it as a subject for mirth because yesterday he and Ross Walker beat Lloyd and David Feigge 6-4, 6-4 in the centre court at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, in Group One of the Prudential County Cup.

Pentagon big mansion Hotel

Kissinger selection draws fire

Britain has day at

Pentagon to hold big military manoeuvres in Honduras

From Philip Tashman (NYT) Washington

The Reagan Administration, as a warning to Cuba and Nicaragua, is planning two big military exercises within the next four weeks in Central America and the Caribbean. Officials said that the exercises, which will involve ground, air and naval forces, would be officially described as routine. They said privately, however, that they had recently been ordered by the White House, and were intended to signal that the United States has the means to stop the shipment of military supplies from Cuba to Nicaragua. President Reagan has not ruled out the possibility of establishing a military quarantine around Nicaragua at a later date, according to senior officials. They added that the President and his advisers regarded a quarantine as a last resort if other forms of diplomatic and military pressure failed to persuade the Cubans to stop the shipments. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, has said that a blockade of Nicaragua would require a major commitment of United States forces, and defence Department officials, many of whom oppose such a move, have argued that it would drain American military resources from other parts. In a speech on Central America on Monday, President Reagan said that more Cuban

Renewed fighting in Nicaragua

Nicaragua has reported fresh fighting deep inside its territory after alleging that Honduras has massed nearly 12,000 US-backed troops along its northern border. (Reuter reports from Managua). The Defence Ministry gave details of new clashes on Monday night, only hours before the fourth anniversary of Nicaragua's left-wing revolution. Nicaraguan right-wing rebels, described as "freedom fighters" by President Reagan, president of the United States, coincided with the anniversary. The Defence Ministry said that 27 rebels and one Nicaraguan soldier died in three separate clashes in the central department of Matagalpa and in Zelaya, on the Caribbean coast.

and Soviet supplies had arrived in Nicaragua and this could not be allowed to continue. The Administration has accused Nicaragua of transferring the supplies to guerrillas in El Salvador. Officials said that the land exercises, which will take place in Honduras, would be similar to joint American-Honduran manoeuvres last autumn, in which United States Air Force aircraft carried Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua.

Cancún on talks agenda

From John Carrin, Mexico City

In a prompt response to the Contadora group's summit meeting in Cancún on Sunday, the foreign ministers of four Central American countries were to meet for talks yesterday in Guatemala. The Guatemalan government announced on Monday that the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica would meet their Guatemalan counterpart to discuss the latest developments in Central

America, a clear reference to the "Cancún Declaration for Peace" put out by the Contadora Presidents on Sunday. Nicaragua, the fifth Central American country involved in the regional crisis, was not to be represented at the meeting. Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, was attending the celebrations in Managua of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

Kissinger selection draws fire

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Old liberal and conservative foes of Dr Henry Kissinger yesterday assailed his appointment as head of a presidential commission on Central America. The former Secretary of State, whose views on the region coincide broadly with President Reagan's, quietly disappeared from public view as the controversy flared. The bipartisan commission has been given a mandate to make recommendations on United States policy in Central America by December 1, but there is little likelihood that any notable shift in direction will be mooted. Dr Kissinger opposes any cut in United States military aid to El Salvador and would favour a military presence on the Honduras-Nicaraguan border if present American aid to rebels in Nicaragua were to prove untenable. The flurry caused by Dr Kissinger's appointment came as no surprise, given the extensive controversy he provoked as National Security Adviser to President Nixon and as Secretary of State under Mr Nixon and President Ford. Mr Richard Viguerie, publisher of *The Conservative Digest* and a leading right-wing Washington activist, said Dr Kissinger "was the nation's No 1 foreign policy official when US foreign policy virtually collapsed, leading to the loss of Angola, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia". Mr Howard Baker, the Senate Republican leader, was heavy in his praise of Dr Kissinger but Mr Clement Zablocki, the Democratic chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, said the appointment would not help Mr Reagan regain credibility with the American people.

Delay likely on Argentine war report

From Andrew Thompson Buenos Aires

The report on Argentina's conduct of the Falklands war prepared by a military commission of inquiry, which is due to be completed this month, may be delayed yet again. The inter-forces commission, headed by a retired officer, General Benjamin Rattenbach, has been investigating the conduct of the military junta and senior officials during the South Atlantic conflict last year. Sources close to the commission have described its preliminary findings as "damning" for former President Leopoldo Galtieri and his two junta colleagues, as well as for Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the former Foreign Minister. According to the leaks, the commission's report could lead to the demotion of General Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya and Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo. An internal Navy document obtained by a journalist suggests that publication of the report should be delayed. It says that its publication before the next General Assembly of the United Nations, due in New York in September, could weaken Argentina's international position. If the report is delayed in this way, it is likely to be placed in the hands of a new civilian administration. Elections in Argentina are due in October. ● Perón confusion: Reports that Señora Isabel Perón, the former President and widow of General Juan Domingo Perón, is preparing a political comeback have sown confusion among the Party's presidential hopefuls. Señora Perón has been living in exile in Spain, and is now on holiday in the coastal resort of Fuengirola. So far she has not intervened in the party's internal battle over the presidential nomination prior to next October's elections.

Britain has very bad day at bridge

From Keith Stanley, Wiesbaden

Britain had a very bad day in the open bridge championship, losing by 5-15 to a good Israeli side and then being outplayed by an excellent Norwegian team minus 3-20. However, morale has not suffered and at half time in round five Britain lead Finland by 32 IMPs. The highlight of the other matches in round four was the clash between Italy and Spain, two of the leading teams at this early stage. Italy won 17-3 to move into second place behind France.

Round four: Hungary 6, Romania 14; Netherlands 11, Finland 9; Switzerland 16, Belgium 4; Britain -3, Norway 20; Lebanon 20, Sweden 0; Turkey 10, Israel 10; Austria 8, Portugal 12; Italy 17, Spain 3; Luxembourg 0, Poland 20; France 17, Iceland 2; Denmark 7, Ireland 13; Germany 14, Yugoslavia 6. Standings after four rounds: 1. France 69; 2. Italy 52; 3. Norway 58; 4. Switzerland 56; 5. Spain 55; 6. Poland 53; 7. Belgium 50; 8. Israel 50; 9. Lebanon 49; 10. Denmark 48; 11. Austria 43; 12. Germany 43; 13. Hungary 41; 14. Ireland 38; Romania 38; 16. The Netherlands 33; 17. Turkey 28; 18. Finland 23; 19. Yugoslavia 21; 20. Portugal 21; 21. Britain 19; 22. Luxembourg 18; 23. Sweden 15; 24. Iceland 10.

Berlinguer seeking new set-up in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome

President Pertini of Italy, is due to begin formal consultations with political leaders today about whom to invite to form a new government. The general opinion is that his first choice will have to be Signor Bettino Craxi, Secretary of the Socialist Party. The Christian Democrats, who remain the largest party despite their losses at the general election last month, have not publicly objected to the prospect of a Socialist prime minister. At their national council on Monday, Signor Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic Party Secretary, did not mention any names. He stated that he would want the formation of a five-party coalition, with the Communists kept distinctly in opposition. At the same time Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, told his Central Committee that he would oppose the formation of another such coalition which in his opinion had proved inadequate to meet the country's difficulties.

Mystery illness

Madrid (AFP) - Four senior Spanish Army officers, including a general, have died recently of a mysterious "respiratory infection" which has been compared to Legionnaire's Disease, the press reported.



The kidnapers of Emanuela Orlandi, aged 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee (above, right), threatened to kill her today unless Mehmet Ali Agca, (also pictured above), the Turkish gunman who attempted to assassinate the Pope two years ago, is freed (Reuter reports from Rome). A special telephone link, with a secret dialling code, was set up for the kidnapers to contact Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican Secretary of State, but no message was received. No firm proof has yet been given that the alleged kidnapers are holding the girl.

Unita attacks in Angola could endanger Britons

By Patricia Clough

The lives of British security men working in diamond mines in north-eastern Angola could be endangered in attacks planned by Unita, the Angolan insurgent movement, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, a British member of the European Parliament, said yesterday. Sir James, who had just returned from a five-day fact-finding visit to Unita with three other MEPs, said its leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi, told them he had 3,000 well-armed troops preparing to attack the mines, which are in a Government-controlled area. Mr Savimbi, he said, was very worried about the Britons who had been brought in to try and stem smuggling. He was anxious that they should come to no harm. He said he was planning to warn the Foreign Office and De Beers, the diamond company which still owns a small share in the nationalized mines. A spokesman for De Beers said all was quiet so far in the area.

Why Bombay resists tide of change

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

There is a positive passion in India, as in many former colonial countries, to rename roads, places, buildings, and towns. Curzon Road in Delhi is now called after Mahatma Gandhi's wife. Chowringhee Road in Calcutta is officially entitled Jawaharlal Nehru Road. Marine Drive in Bombay is called on maps, and almost nowhere else, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road. Benares is called Varanasi, Poona has become Pune, and even Baroda has become Vadodara. But a move to change the name of the biggest commercial centre of them all is being resisted. Bombay contributes almost a third of the total income tax collected in the country, and half of the customs and excise duty. It provides ten per cent of the nation's employment and 13 per cent of its factory output. Who would recognize it, the objectors cry, if you called it "Mumbai"? The first inhabitant of one of the seven islands that make up the present day metropolis was a little-known goddess called Mumbadevi. Fishermen from the Koli tribe, who inhabited its monsoon-green slopes, and whose descendants still hawk their wares around the tarmac and concrete of today, called their home Mumbai in her honour. When the Portuguese arrived in the sixteenth century and received the right to establish a trading post there from the local sultan they turned the name to Bom Bahia - good bay. A century later Catherine de Braganza married Charles II of England, and to enhance her attraction in his eyes brought Bom Bahia with her as dowry. It was short work to anglicize it to Bombay. In Marathi and Gujarati, the local tongues, the city is still known as Mumbai. Only in English is it Bombay. A local party of Marathi regionalists called Shiv Sena (named after the robber baron who became ruler of the area, held off both the Moguls and the British and so became a local hero) moved that the name be changed officially. The proposal has received serious backing, but was eventually turned down by the central Government on the ground that the city had risen to world importance as Bombay and so it should stay that way. There the matter rests, but not for long. A leader of the Shiv Sena has promised to continue the struggle. After all, he says, if Peking can still attain world recognition as Beijing why should Bombay do less.

Prisoners swop

Bangkok (Reuter) - China and Vietnam have exchanged detainees, according to the Vietnam news agency. It said 13 Chinese, arrested for intruding into Vietnamese territory, were exchanged for 10 Vietnamese.

A cheque book with interest?

Now Abbey National CHEQUE-SAVE checks out even better.

Cheque - save Account

£2,500 **6.00%** = 8.57% Gross

£2,500 **7.50%** = 10.71% Net

Cheque - Save Account

Since Abbey National introduced Cheque-Save, the idea of paying interest on a cheque account seems to be spreading. Quite right too. But before being tempted by anything else, you should check it out very carefully against Cheque-Save. Because, having got Cheque-Save established, we're now in a position to fine tune it a little. The new interest rates are displayed above. You'll find them hard to match. And the rest of the new package you won't match anywhere.

ONLY £100 TO GET IN! With Cheque-Save you can start enjoying the right of interest on your current cash with a deposit of as little as £100. (Check that with other schemes).

NO NEED TO PAY CHARGES. There's nothing to fork out each month. There are no charges - except for any stopped cheques and any cheques you may use when there's less than £100 in the account. For any such cheques - and such cheques only - you'll be charged £1.

NO FUSS. NO RESTRICTIONS. There's no restriction on the number of cheques you can use. No minimum withdrawal. And a passbook enables you to draw cash at any branch without charge. If Cheque-Save sounds right to you, fill in the coupon. And discover a better way to pay and save.

These rates are variable. * Equivalent gross rate where income tax is paid at the basic rate of 30%.

To Dept. C.S.A., Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

Please send me full details of the Cheque-Save Account

Please arrange for me to discuss Cheque-Save Account at my local branch in _____ (tick appropriate box)

Full Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Daytime Tel. No. _____ T66

ABBEY NATIONAL MONEY SERVICE Get the Abbey Habit

ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, 27 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 2AA.

You can't keep a good car down

1st

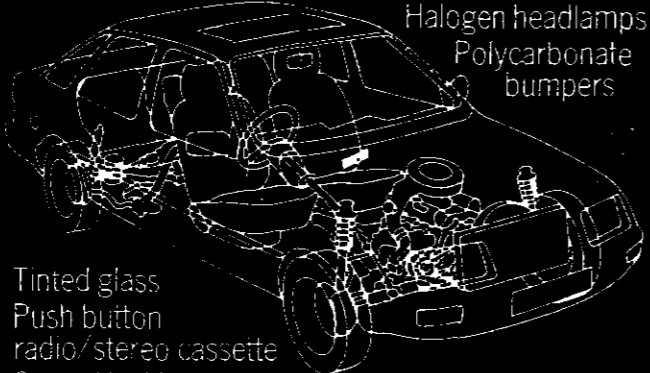
FAMILY SALOON FORD SIERRA

Current Sierra prices from £4974

Car illustrated: Sierra 2.3 Ghia at £8910 with:-

Electrically operated, heated door mirrors
Electric tailgate release
Cut-pile carpet

Tilting/sliding glass sunroof
Electric front windows
Graphic warning system
Halogen headlamps
Polycarbonate bumpers



Tinted glass
Push button radio/stereo cassette
Central locking
Driver's seat height adjustment
Front and rear head restraints

Automatic transmission
Folding back seats, split 60/40

Car shown is fitted with optional rear wash/wipe at extra cost.



Yet again, Ford are top of the charts. Sierra is the best selling car in Britain this year.^{*} Escort, Capri and Granada are the best selling cars in their classes. And more Fiestas have been sold since 1977 than any other hatchback.

To cap it all, this June, the Escort, Sierra and Fiesta were the three best selling cars in Britain. And the Capri and Granada were both top of their class. Again.

All of which is good news for Ford. But how does our success affect you, our customers?

Well, it has had one pleasant side effect. It has enabled us to hold our prices steady.

We've actually had only one small price increase since November 1981, in spite of continuing increases in our costs.

And in the meantime, we've added a great deal of standard equipment to our cars.

But you can't keep a good car down forever. By mid-August our prices^{*} will have to go up.

So, if you're planning to buy a new 'A' registered Ford, see your Ford dealer now. You still have a chance to get one at today's prices and share in Ford's success.

1st

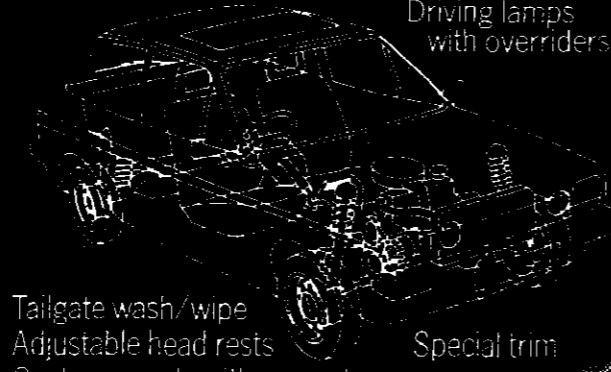
SMALL HATCHBACK FORD FIESTA

Current Fiesta prices from £3389

Car illustrated: Fiesta Finesse with Special Option Pack from £4232 with:-

Radio/stereo cassette
Bodyside stripe
Locking fuel tank cap

Remote control driver's door mirror
Halogen headlamps
Driving lamps with overrides



Tailgate wash/wipe
Adjustable head rests
Centre console with quartz clock
Laminated windscreen
Tilting/removable glass sunroof
Four spoke steering wheel

Special trim
Loadspace carpet



1st
MEDIUM HATCHBACK FORD ESCORT
Current Escort prices from £4082
Car illustrated: Escort XR3i at £5276 with:-

1st
EXECUTIVE CLASS FORD GRANADA
Current Granada prices from £7125
Car illustrated: Granada 2.0 Ghia at £10399 with:-

صكنا من الامن

t
od
n

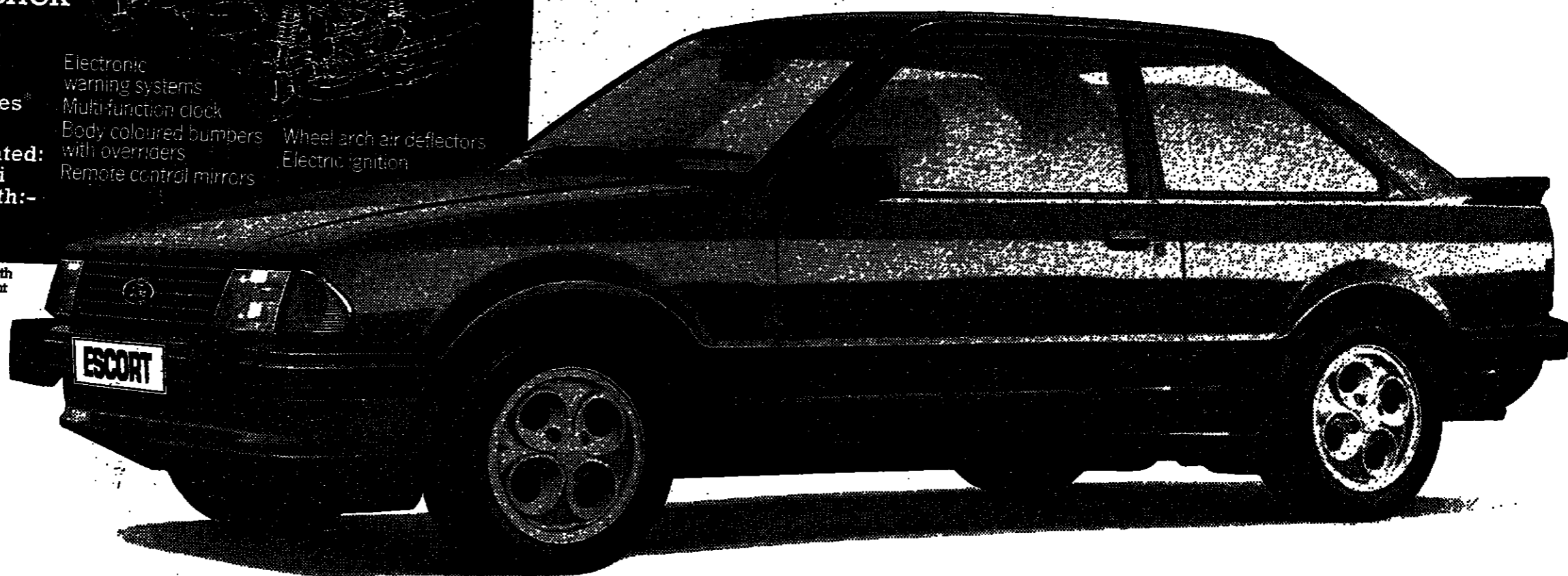
1st
MEDIUM HATCHBACK FORD ESCORT

- Low profile tyres
- 5-speed gearbox
- 1.6 fuel injected engine
- Self-adjusting tappets
- Front and rear spoilers
- Tailgate wash/wipe
- Alloy road wheels
- Halogen headlamps

Electronic warning systems
Multi-function clock
Body coloured bumpers with overriders
Remote control mirrors

Current Escort prices from £4062
Car illustrated: Escort XR3i at £6278 with:-

Car shown is fitted with optional head restraint pads at extra cost.



1st
SPORTS COUPE FORD CAPRI

- 7" alloy wheels with ultra low profile tyres
- 5-speed gearbox
- Sports steering wheel
- Tilting/sliding sunroof
- 6 dial instrumentation
- Brake failure warning system
- Tinted glass

Current Capri prices* from £4995
Car illustrated: Capri 2.8 Injection at £8306 with:-

Rear seat belts
2.8 V6 fuel injected engine
Front and rear spoilers

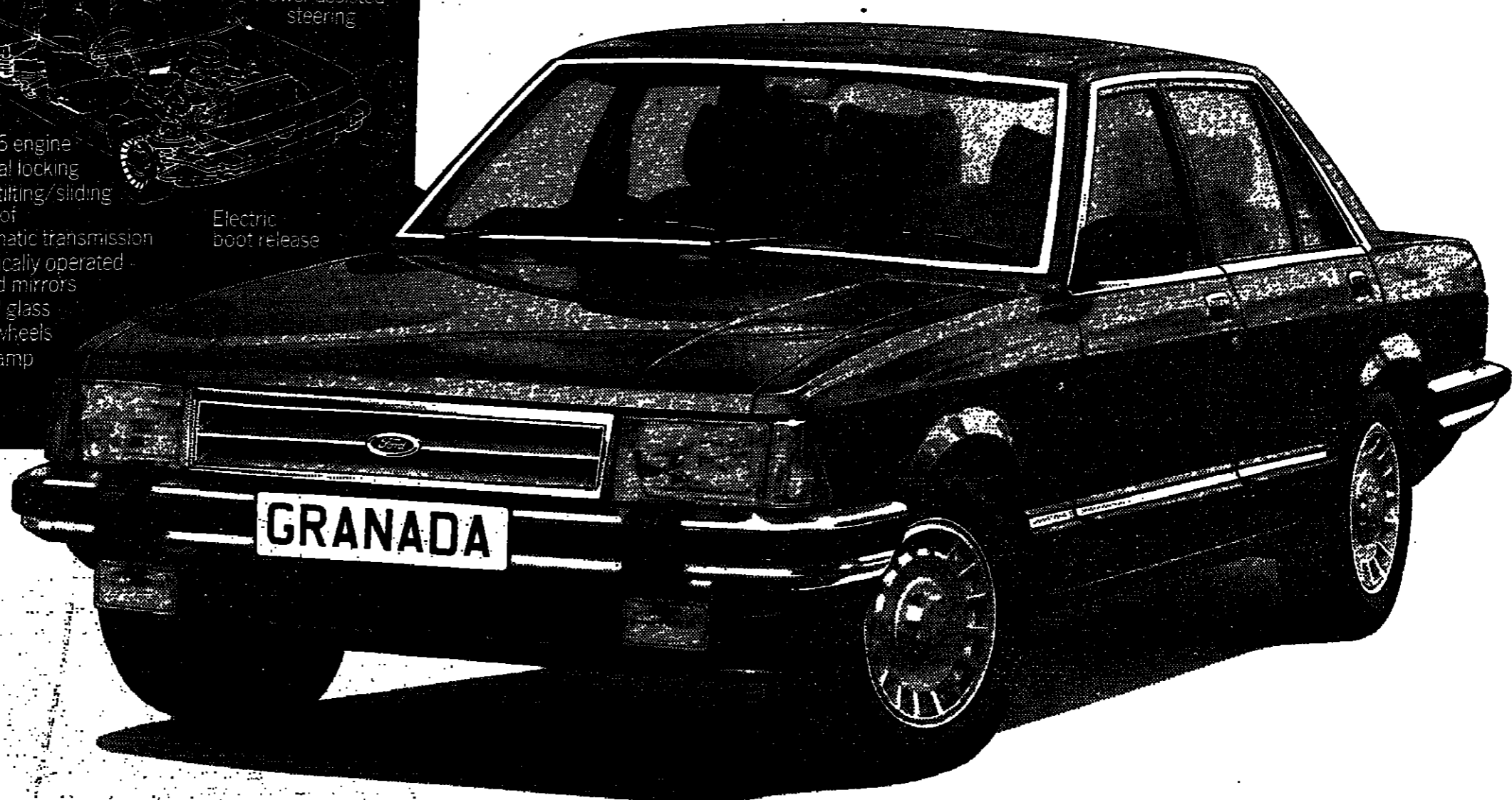
Split rear seat
Lowered suspension
Stereo radio/cassette with electric aerial
Four halogen headlamps

1st
EXECUTIVE CLASS FORD GRANADA

- 2.8 V6 engine
- Central locking
- Steel tilting/sliding sunroof
- Automatic transmission
- Electrically operated heated mirrors
- Tinted glass
- Alloy wheels
- Headlamp wash
- Electric windows
- Power assisted steering
- Electric boot release

Current Granada prices from £7135
Car illustrated: Granada 2.8 Ghia at £10399 with:-

Car shown is fitted with optional front fog lamps at extra cost.



*SMMT Figures Jan-June 1983.
*Prices are maximum prices excluding delivery and number plates.

SPECTRUM

Peter and John each have three children and like Mozart. Jean and Jean both hate thunder and love fudge. These are identical twins, separated at birth, and they fascinate scientists with the insights they provide into heredity and environment. Alan Hamilton and Richard Evans hear the tales of five reunited pairs.

The two of us . . .

When one of his students at the University of Minnesota brought Professor Thomas Bouchard a newspaper cutting, he was intrigued. It was the story of a pair of twins who had been reunited after 30 years of separation, and the coincidences were remarkable. They were extraordinarily alike and they both married not only first wives with the same name, but second wives with the same name.

It was a rare find, and Professor Bouchard invited the pair to the university in Minneapolis for an exhaustive series of medical and psychological tests. He realized that siblings of identical biological origin but entirely different upbringings could provide fruitful research into the overgreen argument over whether heredity or environment determines character.

The publicity surrounding that first case in 1979 brought many more pairs of reunited twins to the professor's door; he has now conducted detailed studies of 36 pairs of fraternal twins and 14 pairs of identical twins, many

of them supplied by an English social worker, John Stroud.

Stroud, an official of Hertfordshire County Council social services department, has reunited 26 pairs of twins separated at birth or soon after, usually as a result of adoption of one or both of the pair. In almost every case the twins have been delighted to rediscover each other.

But after separation lasting as much as 50 years, are twins still as alike as peas in a pod? Even twins raised together can be far from identical in looks, character and temperament. But when *The Times* recently brought together 10 of the pairs reunited by Stroud, their stories were full of parallels and coincidences.

They are a unique group, their circumstances largely the product of the early years of adoption in the 1920s and 1930s when the separation of orphaned, unwanted or illegitimate twins was not uncommon. Nowadays social workers would separate twins only in the most exceptional cases, so the stories of the Stroud twins are a rare record.

When Jean and Jean were reunited in 1981, after 51 years, they found they had been living only 25 miles apart in Essex, one in Harlow and the other in Great Bardfield.

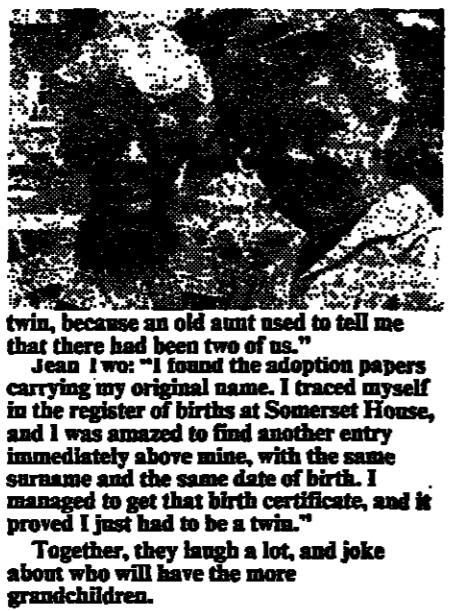
They also found that they had married within six months of each other, to a Robert and a Roland, had their first children within three days, and now have three grandsons and one granddaughter each. Both discovered that they love rich tea biscuits and fudge and hate thunder-storms, megar and spiders.

Jean and Jean were born in Edmonton, north London. Jean One, the elder by half an hour, remained at home while Jean Two, who had been christened Yvonne, was adopted and given the name by her new parents in Enfield.

Jean Two: "I have no idea why I was adopted. Father was a Belgian, and a bit of a mysterious character."

Jean One, laughing: "Perhaps nobody wanted me; they probably thought I was the runt one."

Jean One: "I knew I had been born a



Dorrie Breeden knew for as long as she can remember that she had a twin sister named Peggy, but it was only in May last year that they were reunited - more than 53 years after being separated in an east London workhouse.

They were born in 1928 during the depression, their mother an unmarried domestic servant, their father a Scottish merchant seaman. Dorrie, who had fair hair, was adopted within three weeks by a woman who had lost her own daughter and advertised for a similar little girl as a replacement. Peggy was sent to a children's home before being adopted.

After the 1976 law enabling adopted children to trace their real parents, Dorrie started the search for her twin. Different newspapers, television programmes and the Salvation Army were approached, without success. Then John Stroud heard of the quest and put them in touch. Both say they feel they have known each other all their lives.

With Peggy living in Pontefract and Dorrie in Southend, the only big differences between them appear to be due to the



North/South divide. Peggy votes Labour, Dorrie Conservative. "We have got so much in common," says Dorrie. "The only alcohol either of us drinks is a snowball, and only on high days and holidays. 'You wouldn't normally pick up the phone or speak to someone you'd never seen or spoken to before for half an hour, non-stop,' says Dorrie. "But we did when we were first put in touch. It was just gabbie, gabbie, gabbie," added Peggy. Dorrie: "The only thing Peggy wanted to know was if I was fat or not? When I said 'yes', she was as happy as a lark."



Barbara Herbert and Daphne Goodship are, right down to their individually crooked little fingers, like the proverbial two peas in a pod.

Nicknamed the Giggie Sisters because of their constant outbursts of identical, raucous laughter, they walk, talk, dress and behave as if one. Blue is their favourite colour, for example; both love reading, family sagas in particular, and each buys the same novel at the same time, without the other's knowledge.

The virtually endless list of similarities might seem to suggest the couple having been inseparable all their lives. Instead they were reunited for the first time in May 1979 - almost 40 years after they were born, 12 minutes apart, in Hammersmith hospital.

Their Finnish mother had travelled to England months before the outbreak of war intending to learn English, only to find she was eight weeks pregnant. Within weeks of their birth the two girls were separated and adopted.

Yet when they met on Kings Cross station four years ago it was as though the huge gap in their lives had never existed.

"It was like two friends meeting, as though we had always known each other," started Daphne.

"I was, by chance, standing right opposite the carriage she was in when the train stopped. I just said 'Hi, it was as cool and calm as that,'" continued Barbara.

The twins have an uncanny habit throughout a conversation of one starting a sentence, the other completing it, and then, often as not, both saying "yes" in unison.

"We get an uncanny feeling, which is getting worse," Daphne observes. "The last time I was down staying with Barbara, she was talking to a friend. I was in a state where I felt as though I was up in the air looking down on myself. It was as though I was up in the air and Barbara was me, talking. It lasted a few seconds. It was uncanny . . . and I didn't like it."

Ask them what they have in common and they are in their element. Barbara went to school in the small Hampshire village of Silchester; years later Daphne and her husband moved to the area and four of their five children went to the same school. They both last moved house in 1976; their halls are the same colour; they have the same furniture; both have gardens with steps going down . . .

When Peter Clark and John Watts are either side of a room, they do not strike you instantly as twins. When they are together, they could not be anything else. Their mannerisms are too alike, such as the slowly developing grin when they tell a story or the frown-and-pause before they answer a serious question.

Yet these two middle-aged men met for the first time only two and a half years ago, in November 1980.

Tall, slim and well-groomed but casual, it was easy to pigeon-hole them on their first encounter as perhaps dons or solicitors.

"In fact, I'm the man from the Pru," Peter Clark said with a hesitant smile. "I'm an accountant," added his brother John.

The events that led to their reunion were set in train by Peter's wife Joan, after she had persuaded a distant husband to let her try. All of which was to add up to a big surprise for John Watts because he had no idea that he had a twin.

The search began with a letter to the vicar of Lambourne, in Berkshire, the parish in which the boys were born. But John's adopted parents lived in North



London. The first real clue to his whereabouts came from a search of the electoral role at Camden town hall.

But John had moved to a village in Cambridgeshire. By chance, the landlady of the house in which he had last lived in North London had kept a letter written seven years before his sister-in-law made her inquiries.

They each have three children. Their tastes are shared in music (Mozart and Beethoven), biographical books, documentary television programmes and gardening as a hobby.

Emily Irene Pugh and Alice Sheila Pugh were farmed out to separate adoptive parents when their mother died 10 days after their birth. The nine other children in the family stayed with their father. Emily became Jean Hadley and Alice became Sheila Barrell; they were reunited 16 months ago after 46 years.

Jeans: "I wasn't at all happy when we were first brought together. It was the first time that I found out I'd been adopted, and I had grown so fond of my adoptive mother that I hated being told that she was not my real mother."

Sheilas: "I always knew that I had been adopted; my new family never made any secret of it. And I always knew that I had a twin. I decided to try and trace her after seeing a TV programme about twins."

The two bear little physical resemblance, and have found few common traits, apart from a strong dislike of sewing. Jean is married with children, Sheila is single.

Jeans: "Sheila is much more placid and sedate than I am, but I'm sure she has got a lot cheekier since she met me."

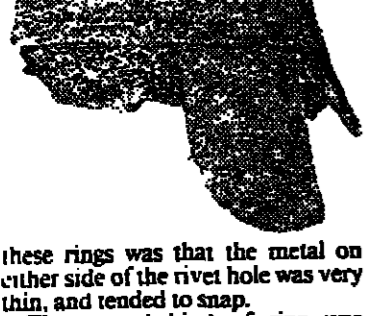
Sheilas: "I have become a lot more confident since I met Jean."

Chain mail under the microscope

A magnifying apparatus has been turned on to the magnificent Anglo-Saxon helmet from York's Coppergate site, which last July was subjected to computerized tomography (a medical X-ray technique) on the body scanner in the local hospital. This time the object was to examine the curian of chain mail that hung from the back of the helmet to protect the wearer's neck.

The rings are only a few millimetres in diameter, and the York Archaeological Trust was anxious to find out how they were made.

There were, it was found, two kinds of rings in alternating rows. The first were made by bending a short length of iron wire into a circle, flattening the ends and punching a rivet hole through, which was then closed with a minuscule rivet. The problem with



these rings was that the metal on either side of the rivet hole was very thin, and tended to snap.

The second kind of ring was more sophisticated: the ends of the wire were overlapped and then forged together, giving a scarfed joint of great strength which is difficult to detect even with the X-ray photographs enlarging the rings to hundreds of times their actual size.

The helmet itself has become the cause of a local controversy. It is at present at the British Museum, where it is undergoing various

analyses and some conservation treatment; since the York City Council has gone against expert archaeological and museological advice in insisting that the helmet be displayed in the Castle Museum, just outside the medieval city wall, the BM is charging it for the work done to make the piece displayable.

Cast iron

Another piece of ironworking research is reported from central China, where a number of stack-casting moulds and kilns in which the moulds were made have been excavated. In stack-casting, moulds are piled one above the other, and the molten iron trickles down from the "gate" at the top and fills up the moulds from the bottom. The spare metal that solidifies in the runners and sprues leading to the moulds is then broken off and the objects cleaned for despatch and use.

The Chinese used a "white" cast iron, high in carbon, and thus very hard, and consequently needed to keep the runners and sprues as narrow as possible to avoid enormous effort in breaking off the implements themselves. They accomplished this by heating the moulds in a kiln, and pouring in the molten iron while the mould was still hot.

The archaeologists at Wenxian in Henan, on the Huang-he River cleaned sets of the moulds of 2,000 years of dirt, relocated them with a protective layer of straw mud, and then heated them.

In the first experiment they were kept at a temperature of 300° centigrade for five hours before the molten iron was poured in. The resulting castings were found to be of low quality, with large holes and excessive shrinkage. Next, the moulds were heated to 600° centigrade for six hours, then allowed to cool to 300° before the iron was poured. All the castings were of high quality except a set of key wedges, which were quite thick, and could apparently have done with a bit more heat.

Another interesting discovery at Wenxian was a master mould: from which as many as 10,000 copies could have been made before the

master showed serious wear. Assembly line production has a longer history than we think.

Phosphorus clues

The remains of prehistoric and later buildings can be confusing palimpsests of postholes: how can we work out the plans of the former structures and tell what they were used for?

One answer recently suggested is to sample for organic phosphorus: this is deposited within a living site by the gradual build-up of plant debris, food remains, faeces and urine. At the Romano-British farmstead site of Cefn Graeanog in Gwynedd, North Wales, J. S. Conway of the University College of North Wales at Bangor took soil samples at one-metre intervals from the floors of the excavated huts, and also from neighbouring fields, and then measured the total phosphorus content. The "contour maps" showing phosphorus levels were then subjected to the statistical manipulation of Trend Surface Analysis, which examined the variability in phosphorus distribution.

In one building the occupation was found to be confined to the central portion, suggesting beds or benches around the walls, and also indicated the location of the doorway. In another, a high level of phosphorus across the middle suggested two animal stalls, with a central drain down which animal urine flowed. A low level at one end is seen as the site of a manger which would prevent the animals trampling and evacuating there. A third building had two hearths marked by high phosphorus levels.

Occupation of buildings in general led to high phosphorus, while yards had low levels: even where functions cannot be as well documented as they were at Cefn Graeanog, postholes and phosphorus together should make the definition of ancient buildings much easier.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY



Lice on ice

One of man's less welcome cohabitants, the body louse, has been identified from a site in Greenland. Recently lice were divided into two species, the head and body louse (with suggestion that the latter may have evolved from the former as clothing was invented), and although head lice are known from Egyptian mummies, from prehispanic Peru, and from a palaeoindian site in Utah, remains of the body louse have rarely been found.

The specimen from Kilaesarfik, probably the Sandnes of the Viking sagas, is unlikely to have lived alone: one parasitologist earlier this century recorded a total of 10,428 lice from a single shirt, and Thomas A. Becket's hair shirt after his murder was reported to be heavily infested.

Head or tales

A little matter of a million years is causing some disagreement among students of the earliest inhabitants of Europe. A recent suggestion that the famous, almost complete, skull from Tautavel in south-west

France was much older than first thought has caused much Gallic satisfaction. Two methods of measuring the behaviour of electrons trapped in a calcite lattice, known as thermoluminescence (TL) and electron spin resonance (ESR) have been used, and the Franco-Japanese team led by Yuji Yokoyama have claimed that the Tautavel skull dates to at least half a million years ago, and perhaps to as much as 700,000 years. In contrast, our own Swanscombe Skull from Kent, in the Natural History Museum, is thought to be a mere 250,000 years old.

Unfortunately for the entente cordiale, some scientists think the Tautavel skull is only about the same age as Swanscombe, and some of them are British. Dr Ann Winde, a TL specialist at Cambridge, has reviewed the conflicting claims, and points out that the earlier set of TL and ESR results would indicate a date of about 200,000 years for a travertine just above the archaeological deposit. The new method of ESR dating used by Yokoyama and his associates involves heating the sample, and not everybody agrees that this is a good idea; nor does the dismissal of one set of TL dates as too young (compared with their new measurements) by Yokoyama's team bring agreement. As Dr Winde notes in a recent review for Nature, "Dating of European Middle Pleistocene hominid remains is a highly controversial affair, and an emotive issue."

Dating pottery

Thermoluminescence (TL) dating has been producing interesting results, and in this case agreement with other methods, from the other end of the Old World. W. Wang of the Shanghai Museum and Z. Zhou of the Shanghai Industrial Polytechnic Institute, have applied the method to ancient Chinese pottery and compared the ages obtained with those from radiocarbon dating, which is highly accurate for samples less than 10,000 years old.

Pottery from the early rice-growing village of Homouji, near Shanghai, produced TL dates between 5,000 and 6,500 years ago, compared with radiocarbon dates of 5,400 to 6,200 years ago. One of the earliest pottery-making sites in China, at Zengpiyuan in Guangxi Province, yielded TL dates of 8,000-

9,000 years ago and carbon dates of 7,700-9,900 years. The TL dates were obtained using what is called the "fine-grain" method, but as a check samples from Zengpiyuan were also dated using the TL "quartz inclusion" technique, which measures larger pieces of quartz temper from the pottery fabric. This method gave seven dates ranging from 7,000 to 10,300 years ago.

Wang and Zhou conclude, reasonably enough that satisfactory dates can be obtained from TL alone.

Flints problem

TL dating, this time on flint tools, has cleared up a chronological problem in Dorset, on the early habitation site at Hengbury, near Hengbury Head on the south side of Christchurch Harbour.

Two periods of occupation have been identified by archaeologists working there, and the Oxford TL laboratory (whose director, Dr Martin Aitken, has just been elected FRS) has produced dates averaging 12,500 plus/minus 1,150 years ago for the earlier, Palaeolithic occupation, and 9750 plus/minus 750 years ago for the succeeding Mesolithic. Both occupations were of hunters, living in the open.

Antler combs

It seems that Roman and medieval craftsmen preferred to use antler rather than the more available bone for making small objects such as combs, because antler was much tougher. Experiments using an Instron 1122 table testing machine, usually used for industrial trials, have shown that antler is 30 per cent more flexible than bone while being equally strong, and takes 2.7 times more energy to break.

Antler combs were made with short toothed sections fastened side-by-side in between two plates, not for ease of replacement when some teeth broke, as had been suggested.

Norman Hammond

moreover... Miles Kington

Mirage at the bottom of the garden

If a journalist starts an article with the words: "In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather," it is a very good guarantee that between the time he writes the words and the time they appear in print, the weather will break and Britain become cool, wet and unendingly grey again. As we need the rain, though, I think it right to usher in a wet spell by using those very words.

In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather, gardeners need different advice from the usual tips about watering and hoeing. It's all very well telling them to throw washing-up water on the garden, but at a time when we are eating cherries and chieving cucumbers for every meal, there isn't a great deal of washing-up water around. So, here are a few real-tips for hot-weather gardeners.

Cactus, Yuccas etc. Now is the time to root out rain-loving plants from your garden and replace them with desert growths such as cacti. The eight to ten foot high ones are the best, as they give a great deal of shade and flower delightfully every 30 years or so. They need no care or attention from gardeners: to put it another way, you can sit back in a deckchair reading a novel and when asked why you are not gardening, as you said you would, you can say: "On the contrary, I am engaged full-time in giving my succulents just the treatment they need."

Seeds. You have probably seen film on television of the Australian desert or the South African veldt full of brilliant flowers and then heard David Attenborough saying: "It only requires one shower of rain to turn an apparently empty desert into something like Kew gardens overnight." Now is the time to sow those flowers. Send up to the BBC Natural History Unit, c/o David Attenborough desert seeds which lie dormant for many years and then grow full-size overnight! I have paid my licence fee, and bought his book.

Garden hoses. Hoses are only illegal at the moment if used for water. They can also be used quite legally to create a wonderful fairy-light effect. Thread them through your trees, winding electric cable around them and dangling light sockets at intervals. Turn them on at night, and hey presto - you have your own outdoor restaurant, just like that wonderful one you ate in one night in Ibiza and the children were so ill the next morning. Slip on the record you bought at the same time you know, the one which you got the band to sign, personally and which has been under the stairs since you got back from holiday.

Grass. In many parts of the world such as Africa and the USA lawns have been replaced by picturesque, easy-to-tend stretches of sand. Simply buy sand and spread it over your lawn, creating a novel, truly equatorial vista. For added authentic effect, half-bury broken Roman columns, bleached antlers, or rusty relics of some long-forgotten battle. If your garden is big enough, you may even be lucky enough to have your own mirages. There is nothing quite so delightful on a hot summer day as crawling on hands and knees along your sandy garden, croaking: "Water, water!", then going indoors to make a jug of Pimms.

Drinking holes. This unending spell of hot, dry weather is very cruel on wildlife: remember to leave out a large bowl of water for any passing hyena, camel, vulture or desert fox. If at night you should hear a commotion or scuffling round the water, stay indoors and leave well alone. Animals do not always recognize their benefactors in the dark.

Palm trees. Palms do not generally grow well enough in Britain to produce edible fruit. Better and quicker to buy a few coconuts and leave them lying half-hidden round the estate. If you miscalculate your crawl through the garden and become genuinely stranded through heat and exhaustion, before you get to that Pimms you may well be grateful for a life-restoring draught of coconut milk.

Last German tourists. German travellers are generally more intrepid than the rest of us, and some experts say that no stretch of sand is complete without at least one parched citizen of Hamburg. In my experience, though, they are more trouble than they are worth, as they usually bring their family to stay later, in gratitude for being rescued.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 107)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

- ACROSS
- Porray (6)
 - Innocent (6)
 - Be silent (4)
 - Engrave (8)
 - Uncompromising policy (4,4)
 - Gratuity (3)
 - Glowing coal (6)
 - Stretch tight (6)
 - Perplex (3)
 - Entrapped (8)
 - Calm water (8)
 - US coin (4)
 - Accent (6)
 - Messenger (6)
- DOWN
- Rush (4)
 - Letter container (6,3)
 - Twist (5)
 - Stone worker (5)
 - Distinctive air (4)
 - Jewish minister (5)
 - Mourful chaunt (5)
 - Additional (5)
 - Custom (5)
 - Yearn (4)
 - Coral bar (4)
 - Willow tree (5)
 - Task (5)
 - Royal house (5)
 - Beat (4)
 - Low dam (4)
- SOLUTION TO No 106
- ACROSS: 1 Elapse 5 Firm 8 Alder 9 Crumple 11 Langlauf 13 Snip 15 Misanthrope 18 Lank 19 Demented 21 Outrage 23 Skimp 24 Ort 25 Tandem
- DOWN: 2 Laden 3 Per 4 Encouragement 5 Pout 6 Impinge 7 Fiat 10 Euro 12 Lamb 14 Jape 15 Monster 16 Alto 17 Adopt 20 Twine 21 Dart 23 Sin

سكرا من الاصل

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Forgiving the Fenwoman

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

A blow-out in the Morgan

At this time last year I was... exactly the same... Morgan Prewitt's... party. I ignored... advice then, to all our... and must not repeat... error this Saturday...

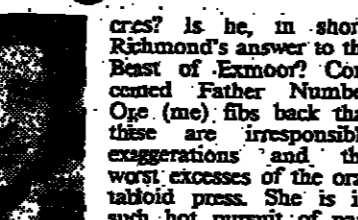
far greater moment is the fate of Mr Heaseman from Number 27... you may remember, was... had hence to Africa to be eaten... cannon balls... and the... nation to be honoured with the... paration of his flesh as Switzer-... d. Something has clearly gone... with the scheme, for there is... H. now, walking down the road... his Safeways bus, apparently... is the worse for his experiences in... Dark Continent. He looks like... ne as ever, clanking along Pelham... get-fashion, invisibly supported... in the sky. I point him out to my... ally Reliable Source, who is... mentally thrown for the first... in her little life. She will come... with an explanation soon. I have... doubt.



ow then: Morgan Prewitt. The... aritable say - as they always will... fat people - that he is a glaucular... se, but I know plain good when I... e it. One should of course feel... rry for boys only in their late fives... to have been born straight into a... id-life crisis, but I am afraid my... st sympathies go to the other... ildren who are victims of his... ncontrollable rages - or Morgasms... s they are called hereabouts. His... other, would you believe, is a... odel and has gained the family... onopoly of elegance, leaving... nting but obesity for her first (and... st) born. Of the father little is... own, save that he is an absentee... e-achiever and has a skull maned... in tight public curls. Diamonds... d South Africa are often men-... ed when his name crops up, and... is true that he once hanged me... dly in the school playground for... ggesting that the MCC should not... r that country. Easy to see where... Morgasms come from.

her Switzerland is not starting as... papers say, or it is a nation of... set gourmets. My daughter, now... the Mr Heaseman was taken out... the big kettle and a Avital... use the too stringy. Some... ngs are so simple, and it is with... of that we can now close the... rseman File.

ewitt File, alas, stays open. Nious Mother Number One (only... nly moved in) comes round and... us to know the following is it... that Morgan's party piece is... ing on small girls' heads until... y cry? Does he really tear up the... r's paper tricks until he, too,



concerned Mother Number One... the stakes by coming round again... and "offering" (her words) to take... my children and hers to the wretched... Morgans if I in turn pick them all... up afterwards. With such "offers",... who needs bailiffs?

Saturday 17.30 hrs. House of... Prewitt's and keeping my side of the... bargain. It is worse than I had... feared. The star of the show is in... mid-Morgasm, and the supporting... cast - the mother, the au-pair, the... guests, the guests' parents - are all... distraught. I learn that Morgan has... surpassed himself this year by... feeding a slim Ming vase into the... sink disposal unit and melting two... of his father's Francoise Hardy LPs... against the immersion heater. I look... round the room for Penranna's... boy, but in vain. They are confined... to barracks after having destroyed... their Suzuki violins beneath the... wheels of the Volvo Estate. A pity... really, since they and Morgan... deserve each other. Next year... perhaps. The birthday boy is a burr... of marial influences: a huge plastic... breastplate à la Tamburlaine, mask-... ing the expense account (sorry, glandulap midriff, and in his hand... a black metal thing that is almost... certainly an Armatite. As for his... face, imagine Caligula after a rough... night and you have the picture.

With his free hand he is clawing at... the innards of the confuser's suitcase... and smashing the clever little... paper devices in his fist. All the... while he is chanting some sort of... battle mantra which sounds like... "Ezzy pezzy Japancezy!" Exit... conjurer in tears.



Memo to self: Book 1984 holiday to... coincide with Mr Prewitt's seventh... birthday party. Better still, delegate... child collection to Concerned Mother... Number One.

The message to Mary Chamberlain... from some of the Fenwomen whose... lives she chronicled eight years ago... was short and to the point: "Show... your face in this village again and... you'll be lynched."

In 1972 Isleham was a welcoming... place. She had moved there from the... city to buy a little land and "drop... out with hens and goats." She ended... up writing a classic. Her portrait of... village life was the first book to be... published by the Virago feminist... imprint.

Isleham was an untidy village on... the edge of the Fens. A landscape of... flat land and hard lives. In Mary's... eyes there were no roses round the... door, or honey for tea.

At the time Akenfield was... enjoying popularity and coloured... the city-dweller's view of the... country life. But where were all the... women in Roma's after-the-book?... The chapters were mostly devoted to... men: there were the craftsmen, the... officers and gentlemen, the orchard... men - even God. Mary determined... to redress the balance. The idea of... Fenwomen - the feminist antidote to... Akenfield - was born.

The story is as much about women... as it is about men. It is a family... bringing up a family on nine... shillings a week as about men's... deeds and diplomatic decisions".... Over two years, with the aid of a... tape recorder, she made history out... of women's voices. She disguised the... names of the women whose lives she... recorded in detail, and changed the... name of the village to Gisle.

A few days before publication, while... the book reviewers were preparing... favourable phrases - "strong and... moving" (Sunday Times), "solid... social history" (Times Educational... Supplement) - two men visited the... village. Mary, who had moved to a... teaching job in Ipswich, was back... showing friends around.

"One of the men pulled out a copy... of the book and asked me if I'd... seen it. Seen it? Of course. I wrote... it." That was that: a quote and a... picture of a smiling Mary, book in... hand.

Next Sunday, under the headline... "Why Mary Unveiled a Village's... Love Secrets", and "There'll be Red... Faces Down on the Farm When... This Book Comes Out", the News of...



Mary Chamberlain in Isleham eight years ago, before the storm broke. Feeling still runs high, but many would welcome her back

the World printed the sexual extracts... from Fenwoman. "We used to make love... before we were married, in front of the... fire at his parents", recounted Petula... Fryer. "I always used to spend the... weekends with him and after his... parents had gone to bed on a... Saturday night, we'd do it then. It... was nice and cosy, kind of romantic... really. But now well, we go... upstairs, and it's just bang, bang... bang and over with. Sometimes I... wish he'd take me out to a meadow... somewhere, and we'd do it there."



Left: how the News of the World... saw Mary's book and, above, Mary... today, still with friends in the... village.

With confidences like these... exposed, and the identity of the... village revealed, Isleham turned on... Mary. "The anonymity I had... promised the women was shattered, and... one local paper spent the best... part of a week trying to track down... the people who had spoken so... frankly about their sex lives."

"They picked on a married... woman in the village who's real... name was Petula - but she of course... had nothing to do with the Petula in...

While this game of who's who (or... who's sleeping with whom) was... going on, the villagers felt betrayed. "They... saw my picture in the paper... and assumed I had made thousands... of pounds from selling their stories... to the News of the World. In their... eyes I had done it to sell more... copies of my book. I had exploited... them, not the paper."

She called a public meeting... immediately to put her case. Tempers were high and the older... people who had been outraged by... the sex in the book sat with arms... folded in the front row. "We're not... reading that filth", said one. Others... were peeved that they had not been... mentioned.

"What moved me most was the... attitude of Petula's husband. He had... suffered more than most from... teasing, particularly as the fictional... Petula had remarked that they no... longer had sex very often. Yet he... stood up to defend me, and his... speech turned the meeting right... round."

Since then Mary has been back... only once - quietly, to see friends. But... this week, to coincide with the... paperback publication of Fen-... woman, she was to have returned to... meet some of the women she had... interviewed for the book. Until that... message about lynching.

"The feeling in the village is still... high after all this time", the... postmistress told her. "There isn't... much of a welcome here."

But providing she stays clear of... the post office, that isn't true. "I was... proud of Mary and the book", said

Wendy Davies, who was pictured on... the cover of the original Fenwoman. "So... was everyone else except for some... old folk who still haven't... forgotten the scandal. Even though... the names were changed, we could... identify nearly everybody in the... book, but in a small village like this... we all know everyone else's business... anyway."

The real Petula said: "Please tell... Mary we'd love to see her. Whatever... happened wasn't her fault". "I have... nothing against Mary", said Reg... Watson, who was photographed... reading the book above the caption... "We had our pick of the girls" in the... News of the World.

"I'd buy her a drink if she called... in here", said one of the regulars at... the Crown, who believed she would... have got better stories from talking... to the Fenmen.

Only in the post office does... resentment appear to linger. The... postmistress bore the brunt of the... adverse publicity and she is curt: "The... book was intended to be anonymous... and it wasn't. That's all I've got to say."

But for most of the villagers, from... the district nurse to the woman who... gets up at dawn to pick flowers for... the London markets, Mary the... exploiter, Mary the exhibitionist - as... a letter in the Cambridge Evening... News called her - is forgotten. But... Mary their former neighbour would... be sure of a warm welcome.

Deirdre Fernand... Fenwomen by Mary Chamberlain is... published by Routledge & Kegan... Paul, price £4.95.

enormously and consistently toler-... ant, patient and kind. The operation... took place after two days of... promptly executed tests.

The tumour was found to be... malignant and will necessitate... further surgery. I have now had time... to ponder all the alternatives but I... have chosen to return and continue... treatment at Charing Cross.

I recognize my great fortune at... living in the area covered by... Charing Cross, a modern and largely... unimposing hospital, and my... even greater fortune at falling into... the hands of particularly... sympathetic and caring... as well as skilful team of... doctors. I doubt whether... my experience is unique... and it is certainly worth... recording in defence of... the NHS.

Anna Kythreotis

Penny Perrick meets a dissident's brave wife Fighting for life

had spent the previous two... his on aeroplanes and her brown... s were dulled with tiredness, her... ce hardly louder than a whisper... ce nearly nine years since 23-year-... Avital Scharansky last saw her... band, Anatoly, the imprisoned... isan dissident, but she talks... us him as if they parted... rday after nine years of being... ther although... made to leave Russia the day... r wedding.

he was in London last week to... ad to Britain not to sign the... West human rights agreement... dard this September until the... Russians decried, in labour... for trying to monitor the... J. Helsinki human rights agree-... are released. She had gone... ght from Heathrow to Downing... d for a 30-minute meeting with... Thatcher, who expressed... ern about Anatoly's deteriorat-... health and said she would... use to press for his release.

he night before, Avital had... to Washington from Israel to... American congressmen in an... ight in support of her... and. This was the year she had... hoping to finish her course in... sism and art in Jerusalem, where... now lives, but this was also the... that Anatoly went on hunger... e, in protest against not being... to write to Avital or even to... tion her name in any correspon-... e.

y the end of the hunger strike,... toly had lost his hair and... elled to the weight of a 10-year-... child. He won the right to send... s out of Russia.

lors that Scharansky was a criminal... and that Avital was not his real wife. He did not say why, if she wasn't his... wife, this attractive young woman... should choose to slog out her life in... such a disruptive and exhausting... way. Avital shrugged tired should-... ers. There is nothing they can really... accuse me of, so they have to make... things up."

vital's family did not tell her she... wa, "ewish until she was 16. The... news had a deep emotional affect on... her and she spent the next years... finding out about the heritage she... had not known was hers. When she... and Anatoly decided to marry, they... also decided they wanted to leave... Russia for Israel. Fifteen days before... their wedding day, which was set for... July 4 1974, Anatoly disappeared... along with other potential trouble-... makers who, the Kremlin thought, might... cause problems during President... Nixon's visit to Moscow.

Avital was told she must leave... Russia within ten days. "I said I... wouldn't go unless I could marry... Anatoly first. They released him the... day before our wedding and said

Avital: "This is the only way I can live; nothing else matters"

FIRST PERSON

A deep-rooted fear of all... things medical has from... paying much attention to... the National Health... Service versus private... medicine debate. But... having fallen victim to... the chronic bad press the NHS so... lavishly receives, I decided a long... time ago that, in the event, private... medicine was probably the lesser of... the two evils.

I have no criticism to make about... private medical care. My three... experiences of private hospitals were... no better and no worse than I... expected. But a recent and sudden... encounter with the NHS revealed to

To the NHS, with thanks

me that the abattoirish image under... which it toils may not necessarily be... the whole picture.

A few weeks ago circumstances... forced me to consult a general... practitioner under the NHS. The... bleak and outdated conditions of his... surgery, which he runs entirely... single-handed, is a dreadful and... damning indictment of the health... service. But the doctor was sharp... and wise and he diagnosed by... instinct and experience rather than... by modern medical technology.

He deemed the matter urgent, though not an emergency, and... telephoned Charing Cross Hospital... for an immediate appointment. There... was a time lapse of about an hour... between leaving the surgery and... seeing the doctor at Charing

Cross. So much for the myth about... interminable waiting lists, queues... and delays on the NHS.

The official clinic was over by this... time and I saw the doctor in what, presumably, was his lunch break. I... immediately confessed my neurosis... about doctors, hospitals and all their... associations - a problem many a... private doctor has treated with... barely concealed disdain. But the... attitude of this doctor was one of... total understanding.

The problem was an abdominal... tumour whose existence I had... refused to acknowledge and which... had now grown to Guinness Book of... Records proportions. I should have... been admitted immediately, but the... doctor appreciated that I had left an... unattended dog at home, as well as

much urgent journalistic business... and other commitments, so it was... arranged that I should return at 9 pm.

I can barely tolerate sickness in... myself and I could never be a... witness to illness in others and I... knew I would crack up completely in... a hospital ward. Before I returned... that evening I had already decided... to hook my house, if necessary, and... ask the consultant to attend me... privately. In consideration of my... problem, however, I had been... assigned a private room and... bathroom. So much for the myth... about impersonal conveyor-belt... treatment on the NHS.

None of my whims (no visitors, for... example), were treated with the... contempt they deserved. At all times... the doctors and nurses were

THE TIMES COOK

Lightly roll out the dough to... about 1 cm (1/2 in) thick. Cut out... circles about 5 cm (2 in) diameter... and set them on a greased baking... sheet. Bake the scones in a preheated... moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F;... gas mark 5) for 15 to 20 minutes, or... until they are well risen and golden.

Real redcurrant jelly is a preserve... that I do not like to run out of, but... still I never seem to make enough of... it to last from one summer to the... next. I serve it with roast lamb and... use it to glaze open fruit tarts.

Redcurrant jelly... Makes about 2.7 kg (6 lbs) 2.7 kg (6 lbs) ripe redcurrants Sugar (see method)

Wash the redcurrants and pick... out any that are bad or mouldy. Put... them, stalks and all, into a... preserving pan, or another large and... preferably wide-mouthed pan or... casserole, and add 1.2 litres (2 pints)... of water. Heat gently until the juice... starts to run from the fruit, then... simmer for half an hour, pressing... the berries against the sides of the... pan so that the skin of each is... broken.

The secret of baking light scones... is to make the dough with sour milk... or cultured buttermilk, and to... handle it as little as possible.

Turn out the moulds and carefully... peel away the muslin. Serve them... chilled with strawberries, raspberries... or redcurrants. Sugar and thin cream... may be offered separately.

Sift together into a bowl the flour, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda and salt. Add the dried butter and rub it into the flour lightly, using your fingertips or a pastry blender. Add the egg and enough milk to make a soft dough. Turn the dough on to a lightly floured board and knead it lightly and briefly, handling it just enough to eliminate the cracks.

TALKBACK

From Vivienne Hughes, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. In "these days of equality of the sexes" referred to in Michael Waters's column (Wednesday Page, July 13), I find his attitudes unhelpful and insulting to the 52 per cent of married women who are working wives. I have a full-time job, as does my husband.

Michael Waters's assertion that "it goes without saying that part of any husband's pay is really for the services of his wife," smacks of Victorian servitude. I applaud Ms Drummond's (or Mrs Waters's) efforts in handling her own tax affairs. It would be simpler and fairer if married couples with joint incomes could always be taxed separately without punitive measures when their total joint income falls below a certain threshold.

From Jacqueline Faith, London. As a current and past temporary secretary I felt I must reply to Jean Southon's lament (Friday Page July 15).

I hold a professional qualification and a couple of university degrees, but at present my chosen means of paying the rates and eating is to revert to my old and not dishonourable trade of secretarialy (120/60).

The first agency I used kept sending me back to what was apparently their only client and also kept calling me "darling", so I took myself (and my excellent services) to another agency. They immediately put me to work in a variety of assignments, two of which bore a striking resemblance to those cited.

I took me about five minutes to get used to the electronic typewriter, as long as I didn't have to use the memory part. Temporaries, by their very nature, fill a gap and must be expected to have work thrown at them if necessary. "Choice" is the salient word here. I'm selling, they're buying.

See Jean Southon, either nourish your connections with the commissioning editor of The Times, or get off your swivel chair and go to another agency.

THE TIMES DIARY

About turn

Colin Hanoman, the man who changed his name to Margaret Thatcher in hope of contesting Finchley at the general election, is proud of a letter he received from Tony Benn after announcing his intention to lodge an election petition against the returning officer's ruling that he was "an obvious reality." Benn writes: "People fought and died for the right to vote. Do not mock it by force." Hanoman has indeed abandoned his bid to have the Finchley poll nullified, not because of what he calls Benn's "very pro-establishment response", but because he cannot raise the money.

Friend or foe?

The new boys' tribulations continue. John Hayes, the newly elected Conservative member for Hartlepool, is telling friends how he appeared on Anglia television alongside Eldon Griffiths. Griffiths kept saying "you and your party", apparently under the impression that Hayes came from the other side of the House.

Not le car

A colleague spent much of the weekend with an unusually garrulous AA man who could not be kept off the subject of Leyland cars. He swore he was called out to broken down Metros and so on, day in, day out. "No other make came close. Then he confided that he should not be saying any of this, since head office told all patrolmen to keep their comments to themselves. Quite right. AA headquarters confirm. British Leyland offer AA membership and insurance as part of their sales promotion; hence the disproportionate number of calls to attend BL cars. No such alibi invalidates the observation of the AA man called (in vain) to my old Citroen GS: "Oh, God", he said, "Cars we can cope with. Citroens are something else."

Stitch in time

Ian MacGregor, giving evidence to a Lord's sub-committee, said he was having samplers made to be hung in coal executives' bedrooms when he takes over at the Coal Board in the autumn. They will bear the message: "Petrochemicals came from coal at the beginning of the century and will return there at the end of it." The challenge of illustrating this almost unseaworthy theme appealed, at any rate, to Lady Llewellyn-Davies of Hastoe. When it came to her turn to question MacGregor she said: "I have no questions. I am going to embroider a sampler."

ARMY DISCIPLINE FOR THUGS SAYS PRINCE



I'd like to see some bloke tell me to go and get my hair cut

Grave matters

There is something macabre about the fairytale agreement by which Denstone College, Staffordshire, is guaranteed world exclusive rights to the story of the search for the Titanic in its watery grave. The Texan millionaire leading the search is Jack Grimm, and the college bursar who finally nailed the deal with him is called Peter Fine-Coffin.

Whale met

Sir Peter Scott, at 73, has just made a large addition to his family - five humpback whales, adopted under a fund-raising scheme run by the International Fund for Animal Welfare. Sir Peter's foster-children, which he encountered off Cape Cod last month, are named Stub, Pegasus, Pepper, Fringe and Binoc, and, at \$10 each a year, are surprisingly cheap. Would that the care and feeding of your average human leviathan were so painless.

Dais over apex

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of the English Tourist Board's committee of inquiry into Britain's zoos, took an alarming tumble from the dais yesterday when rising to announce its results. It pointed the need, I suppose, for what his near namesake, Michael Montague, the ETB chairman, said zoos should have: "a keeper of homo sapiens".

Don Crown and his Basking Badger are receiving enticements from animal lovers. LWT's Six O'Clock Show last Friday showed one of Crown's more sporting badgers taking a harmless hop from a radio-controlled miniature motor-cycle. By the time Crown reached his Leicester Square pitch, he claims, "Rent-a-crowd were out alleging cruelty to badgerers". He has had to cancel some performances since. He does not want them frightening the birds.

Still no sign of the new dawn

by Henry Neuburger

Last Thursday, Tim Congdon set out on this page to prove that the centrepiece of the Government's economic policy - the medium term financial strategy - had succeeded. In particular, he claimed that its detractors have now been confounded by events.

I would argue that the medium term financial strategy has proved both unworkable and ineffective. Tim Congdon neither addresses the arguments of its critics nor are his own statistics relevant to any appraisal of the strategy. With one point, however, I would agree. Britain has been subject to an experiment for the last four years. The moral justification for testing economic theories on whole nations is questionable - particularly when the theories are controversial. Nonetheless, since the experiment has been conducted we might as well appraise the results.

The original strategy was set out in the *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1980-81*. The objective was to bring down inflation and create conditions for a sustainable growth of output and employment. The method was to create stable expectations by setting out a path for the money supply. This was maintained, whatever happened, by adjustment of public spending, tax rates and interest rates. To avoid high rates of interest and to provide room for cutting taxes, emphasis would be placed on public spending control.

Many of the theories underlying this strategy are controversial. Among the ideas open to question are:

- Low inflation leads to sustainable growth of output and employment
- The government can control the money supply
- Controlling the money supply leads to low inflation
- Controlling public spending has an effect on the money supply

In addition, opponents of the medium term financial strategy did not, as Tim Congdon claims, argue that spontaneous growth was impossible under any circumstances. What they argued was that cutting public spending and increasing taxes would reduce output and employment and that there were no spontaneous mechanisms which would automatically make up for this loss.

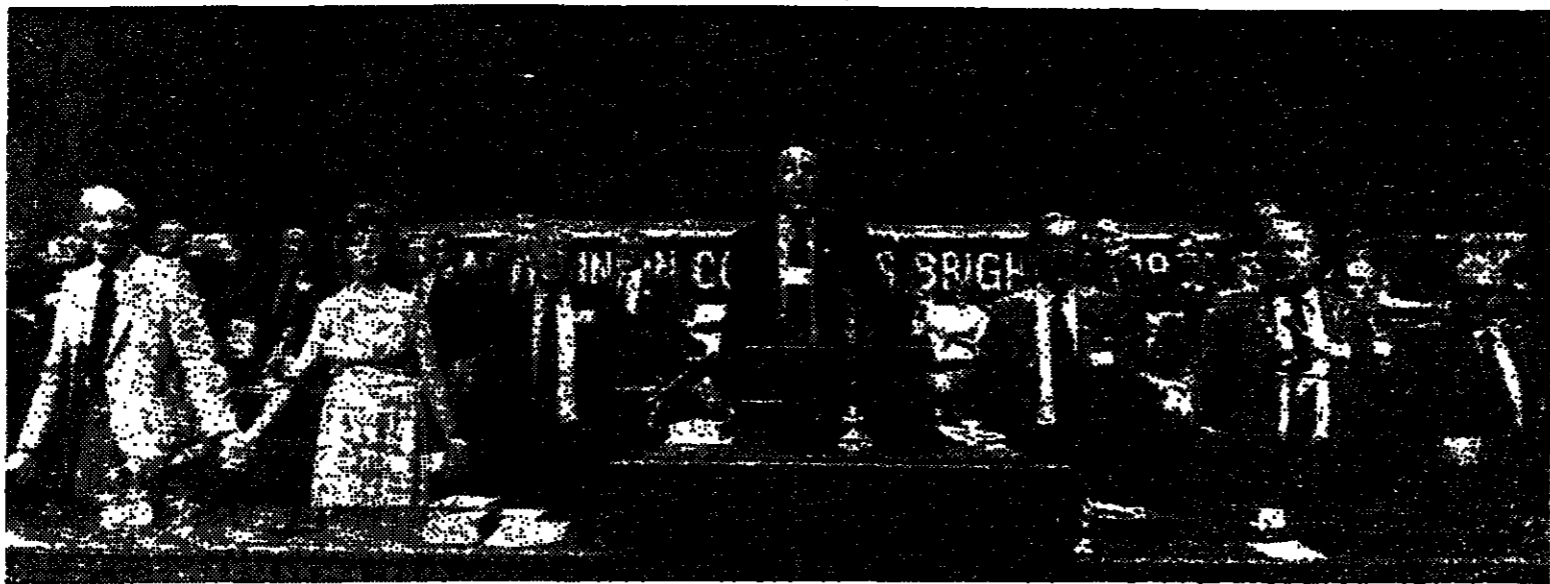
The table shows some of the projections from the original medium term financial strategy compared with how events turned out. The table shows that the fall in inflation owes nothing to the Government having stuck to its money supply targets, because those targets were substantially exceeded. The Government proved unable to control either the money supply or public spending.

The Government failed to understand that the effect of spending cuts and a high exchange rate policy was to cut output. This reduced tax revenue and increased social security spending. As a result, public

The medium-term financial strategy: what they expected and what happened

	Target	1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4
Money supply % growth	Target	7-11	6-10	5-9	4-8
	Actual	18	14	11	7
Public spending % of GDP	Target	66	64	64	63
	Actual	67	67	68	70
Unemployment %	Target	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Actual	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.1
Output % change	Target	-2	-1	-1	+1
	Actual	-2	-2	-4	-2

Reductions from part figures. *Government projections. © Times Newspapers Limited, 1983



At the TUC congress: all brothers, but their comrades abroad could point the way to the future

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Striking out in Swiss time

When, a week or so ago, I told the story of the gravediggers' strike in Merthyr Tydfil, and drew from it some conclusions about the nature and use of trade union power, I hardly expected to return to the subject almost immediately. Yet there was a report elsewhere in the paper on the very day my comments appeared which seems to me to offer some very powerful evidence to support my thesis that the trouble with our unions, and in particular their leaders, is that they have never been taught how to use power.

At first sight, I have to say, the report I refer to, which came from Mr Alan McGregor in Geneva, seemed to offer even more powerful evidence either that the Swiss celebrate All Fools Day on July 11 or that Mr McGregor had gone off his head. Not so; the Swiss, as you would expect, do not celebrate All Fools Day at any time of year, and Mr McGregor is as sane a man as you could find at either end of an alpenhorn. For those of you who missed the story, I summarize it here.

The Swiss trade union federation has just signed a five-year contract with the employers; by the terms of it the working week will be reduced by an hour in 1986 and by another hour in 1988, and on each occasion there will be an agreed pay cut of 1.2 per cent. This almost literally incredible bargain is the fruit of an accord between the two sides of Swiss industry first established in 1937 and renewed ten times since; it sees the creation of a former Marxist called Konrad Ilg (perhaps I have gone off my head) who was the leader of the Swiss unions at the time, and by its terms strikes were renounced on one side and lockouts on the other, and it was agreed that all disputes would be resolved "by pragmatic negotiations in sincerity and good faith".

Now if you were to brandish that story at a representative sample of British union leaders you would receive in reply, after the conventional snoring had died down, the obvious explanation; the Swiss worker is a miserable wretch, ground into poverty beneath the iron heel of the capitalists and beaten into submission to the said capitalists by a brutal government of gnomes, the result being that Swiss workers are

so near to starvation that they will agree to anything at all, in order to get their hands on the crust of dry bread that is all they can buy with their week's wages and to keep over their heads the leaky roof of the filthy, unheated hovels that are all they can afford by way of accommodation. See?

Well, no, actually, the Swiss worker's standard of living is getting on for twice as high as that of his British equivalent. Er. Harumph. That is to say. Ah. You see, the Swiss worker, poor devil, is afflicted by such dreadful inflation (deliberately engineered by the iron-heeled capitalists and their allies the governmental gnomes) that no amount of wages can keep body and soul together, whence the frightful conditions hereinbefore-mentioned. Got it?

Not quite, Switzerland, for all practical purposes, doesn't have inflation at all; if it goes above 2 per cent it is regarded as a national emergency, and flood-warnings are broadcast hourly to all parts of the country.

Yes, well. On the other hand. But the fact is, of course, that unemployment in Switzerland is raging at such unacceptably high levels that no worker dare ask, Oliver-like, for more, lest he be thrown instantly on to the scrapheap. So that's all right, eh?

By no means; unemployment in Switzerland is somewhat under one per cent. At this point, if your sample of British union leaders is really representative, you are likely to get a vigorous punch in the head; it was Burns who observed that facts are chiefs that wanna ding and daurn be disputat, and although I would not presume to say exactly what he meant by the remark, its general

drift seems to be that Socrates should have counted himself lucky to suffer nothing worse than a thorough poisoning for telling people things they did not wish to hear. Most emphatically, our union leaders do not want to hear about the Swiss system of industrial relations or its architect Mr Konrad Ilg.

I can now return to my theme of last week. British trade union leaders have the power to keep their members poor. That is not a very glorious power - it would hardly have sufficed Napoleon or Sardana-palus - but such as it is, they have it. The question is: why do they choose to exercise it?

Like the union men in Merthyr Tydfil who filled in a grave just before the burial because it had been dug in defiance of a strike that included gravediggers, trade union leaders who believe that their members still go to work in clogs are fighting the class war before last because nobody has taught them how to use power for good ends rather than bad, or even for sensible purposes rather than idiotic. It has been repeatedly pointed out, not least by me, that the American worker doesn't mind if the boss has a larger Cadillac this year than last, provided that he has a larger Ford. Why is the British worker willing to be Fordless to ensure that the boss is Rolls-Royce?

The answer, I believe, is that he isn't, but that his union leaders have the power to ensure that he behaves as though he is. And the most encouraging movement to be observed today anywhere in British industry - more encouraging than any signs that the recession is ending - is that of the British industrial worker's revolt against his leaders' power. In last month's election 60

per cent of the votes cast by trade union members were for candidates other than Labour ones; it is hardly possible to imagine a clearer demonstration that they were rejecting an attitude that simply did not accord with their own aspirations or indeed their own view of reality.

And the miners elected Mr Scargill, their president by an immense majority, but have ever since greeted with thumb to nose his demands that they should lower their standard of living in order to keep him in metaphors.

The Labour Party is shortly going to find itself with Mr Kinnoch as leader; the party might as well affiliate en masse to Exit. But it will not escape notice that this result will have been achieved largely through the squalid dealings of a few trade union bosses delivering herds of spurious votes like cattle-rustlers. The Labour Party is beyond saving; but the trade union movement can still be resuscitated by its members.

The trade union legislation proposed by the Government has been criticized as too weak, but the critics miss the point, for the main object is not to impose harsher limits on trade union activities; it is to further separate the boneheads who lead the unions from the members who are dragged, by the boneheads' incapacity for using power, into avoidable poverty. They are also dragged by their leaders into serious losses of liberty (not to mention into activities which deprive others of liberty), but that is less pressing, and less obvious, than the fact that the union leaders are denying their members attainable material advancement. Mr Tebbit said in the last Parliament that he was going to give the unions a dose of democracy. It is an audacious proposal; nothing less than taking the power from the bosses who have shown themselves unfit to use it and putting it into the hands of the members, who are now showing signs of wanting to learn how it should be used. It is perhaps too much to hope that British trade union members, even then, will promptly adopt the Swiss system devised by Mr Konrad Ilg. But at least they have begun to realize that his way is preferable to that of Mr Solomon Binding.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

Jock Bruce-Gardyne Is that mortgage umbrella a bit too big?

The other day, when lurching in the City, I was asked to explain the Government's view of accelerating house prices. "I thought," said my inquisitor, "that gazing was as good a sign as any that there was too much cash about. Yet when the building societies raise the mortgage rate, all hell is let loose. What is one to think?"

Shortly before the building societies acted last month I had had a similar inquiry, though from a different standpoint, from one of the leaders of that movement. "Any chance," he had asked me, "that the Prime Minister will now let us get on and make up our own minds about the mortgage rate?" He did not have to wait long for an answer. Mrs Thatcher "did not disguise her disappointment" when the rate was lifted by one and a quarter per cent.

Truth to tell both my interlocutors were asking for the moon. If the day comes when prime ministers lose interest in the mortgage rate, John McEnroe will blow kisses to the referee, and Arthur Scargill will withdraw to a Trappist monastery. I remember how, after the Heath government dissolved in February 1974, one of its former members whom I had regularly cross-questioned in Parliament about its monetary policy upbraided me: "It wasn't a blind bit of use your always banging on about the money supply. Since mortgage rates were not to rise there was no way we could control it anyway."

Which does suggest a somewhat less than perfect world, does it not? For throughout the second half of that government, when the monetary aggregates were keeping some of us awake at night, interest rates (including those for mortgages) were well below the inflation rate. So those who left their money on deposit with the building societies (many of them below the tax threshold) were being taken to the cleaners. Yet rather than allow them to enjoy some real income from their money we cheerfully ran the risk of speeding up inflation in the future.

There is no great mystery about why this should happen under all Tory governments (and some Labour ones as well). For years we have sought to encourage home ownership, particularly by allowing mortgage interest (unlike other forms of interest) to be set off against tax. We have been highly successful, and so millions of households feel the pinch when mortgage rates go up, and tend to love the government when they come down again. Now I am all for home ownership. I thought there was no more telling

comment on the recent general election than Tony Benn's cry from the heart about all those council houses with fancy door-knockers, which meant they had been sold. I have little doubt that the right to buy the family home was the single biggest vote-winner introduced by the 1979 government.

But I do sometimes wonder whether we may not have rather over-egged the pudding. If your Aunt Mabel leaves you £50,000, and you use it to buy shares in ICI, then if those shares appreciate in real value, you will pay capital gains tax on the appreciation; and on the dividends you receive you may well have to pay investment income surcharge on top of income tax. And with all that, the shares you buy are just as likely to go down as up.

If, instead, you buy a house to live in, you can in due course sell it and pocket any gain you make - and on the trend of more than 30 years you will be most unlikely not to have a

If the day comes when prime ministers lose interest in the mortgage rate, Arthur Scargill will retire to a monastery

gain. Meanwhile the Chancellor will have to meet the cost of your purchase. Who would buy ICI shares, instead? Yet is house purchase transparently more "in the national interest" than industrial investment?

I am not suggesting that with a move to tax neutrality between house purchase and other forms of personal investment, prime ministers would lose their interest in the mortgage rate. We should at least need to take it out of the retail price index (where it does not really belong) as well. Still, the intensity of interest might diminish. So that is one change which my friend from the building societies might campaign for. I bet he does not, all the same.

There remains another change which could get the politicians permanently out of the building societies' hair. They could scrap the mortgage rate cartel, and leave the individual societies to pick the rates that suit them. Perhaps, with the help of some energetic elbow-work from our new Chancellor, they might before too long do precisely that.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran A small price to pay for the facts

The proposal for a Labour newspaper has provoked a lively correspondence, but the idea is not likely to get off the ground. Bill Keys, general secretary of Sogat 82 and the main driving force behind it, had great difficulty in persuading colleagues from other unions to fund even a modest feasibility study. If it came to putting up substantial cash for the paper itself, most union leaders would back off.

This is partly because the unions are in financial difficulties. Union membership has fallen by 1.6 million since the end of 1981, mainly because of rising unemployment. Many unions have found it difficult to make economies to match the fall in resources.

Nevertheless, the trade union movement clearly has the resources to fund its own daily if it wishes. But in its present defensive and demoralized state, it is not in a mood to attempt a high-risk venture. Conservative legislation has whittled away the unions' legal immunities, leaving them vulnerable to large damages. Closed shop ballots, which will come into force next year, may further reduce union membership. There is no real sign of a sustained economic recovery. In these circumstances, the instinct of many union executives will be to husband their resources in readiness for the worsening situation ahead.

In any case, union leaders have not given high priority to communicating with the general public or even with their own members. They allowed the *Daily Herald* to close in 1964, even though its readership was more than five times that of *The Times*. Trade union journals remain, with a few exceptions, under-financed and over-controlled. Even union support for the development of a sympathetic press is limited.

The unions' failure over the years to develop properly their own media has contributed to their present crisis. Most union members obtain information about unions primarily from media with a marked anti-union bias. This bias, as the systematic studies by the Glasgow University Media Group, Dr Paul Hartmann (Leicester University) and Professor Denis McQuail (Amsterdam), reveal, generally takes the unobtrusive form of industrial relations reports that focus on the disruptive consequences of disputes without explaining their causes. Strikers are implicitly portrayed as irrational and causing trouble without good reason, because their motives are not explained.

This is often coupled with a failure on the part of industrial journalists to investigate management as they do trade unionists. Professor McQuail found, for

instance, that statements and actions by employers accounted for only 4 per cent of the main topics of industrial relations reports of the national daily press in 1975. By rendering employers "invisible", and by concentrating on the wider disruptive effects of disputes, industrial journalists often tacitly portray unionists as being in conflict not so much with their employers as with the public.

This bias against the unions has contributed to the growing loss of support for unions even among their members. In these circumstances, union leaders have no real choice but to develop their own mass media as an elementary act of self-defence.

But they need to do so with their eyes open. The McCarthy Report, commissioned by the TUC, seriously underestimates the cost of launching a new popular daily by making three false assumptions:

- That it would carry about the same proportion of advertising as the *Sun*, the established market leader, despite charging higher rates per thousand readers.
- That advertising would rise in strict proportion to sales (which it practically never does). This would give the new paper a whopping £6.4m profit on a circulation of 500,000, whereas the *Daily Mail* generally makes a loss with a circulation of more than 1.5m.

And, most surprisingly, the report imagines that revenue would cover current expenditure within two to three months of the launch - a feat not matched in radical newspaper journalism since Feargus O'Connor launched the *Northern Star* in 1837.

Some assumptions made by the report about the editorial content of the paper are also open to question. Lord McCarthy rightly stresses the need for editorial independence, and builds in institutional safeguards to achieve this. But he is unrealistic in believing that a paper with a tiny editorial staff (a mere 17 per cent of the number employed, for example, on *The Times*) could produce a paper "offering new standards of excellence in British journalism."

The new paper would need bigger funds than the £6.7m projected by Lord McCarthy. But this cost, even if underestimated, is small by comparison with the waste which unions, and their members would pay for not effectively putting across their case. It is a pity that the present generation of union leaders is not far-sighted enough to recognize this.

All at sea with a whiff of French intrigue

If you take a dip in the Channel or off the North Cornwall coast this week there may be a nasty surprise lurking just beneath the surface. A giant Japanese seaweed whose frond-like tentacles grow by up to a foot a day has established a beach-head on the south coast and has rounded Land's End.

"We have had a reported sighting at Sennen and are waiting for confirmation," said Dr William Farnham of the Marine Laboratory at Portsmouth. "We have put up 'Wanted' posters for it in the holiday resorts."

The weed is known as *Sargassum Muticum*. There is no question of Japanese restaurateurs setting up secret seaweed farms around our coasts. The guilty party is a more traditional enemy: the French. The seaweed comes from the oyster beds of France," said Dr Farnham. "They brought it over from California but we have not been able to find out much about it except that it produces tannin and has a highly astringent taste. I have nibbled some and it puckers the inside of the mouth."

useless crop which tastes horrible? The sinister answer is to obtain even bigger subsidies from the EEC's common agricultural policy. After planting the vile crop, they are paid a substantial sum for harvesting and destroying it. It makes the Keynesian wheeze of burying chests of money and paying people to dig them up look positively crude.

In a master plan for European recovery which has just been presented to the Euro Parliament, the French economist Michel Albert calls for massive growth and the creation of three million new jobs. Nothing is growing faster in Europe than *Sargassum Muticum*. Keeping it under control could solve the unemployment problem at a stroke.

An even bigger type of seaweed called *Macrocystis Pyrifera*, also originating from California, is being cultivated by the French, who intend to use it to make icecream. It grows to 200 ft long and could be a menace to quite large ships. Kelp-flavoured icecream would be eminently unseaworthy and so ideal for the EEC.

Dr James Whetter of the Cornish National Party does not like the slimy stratagems across the Channel:



Sargassum Muticum: nasty

is Linga Holm in the Orkneys, with its rare breed of seaweed-eating sheep. These voracious animals have so depleted their native kelp that they have to sprout down the sand for a quick bite as the tide recedes. With teeth gnashing like castanets, the slower ones are sometimes washed away.

Professor Louis Driehl of Simon Frazier University has warned against introducing any Pacific species to the Atlantic because they are potential carriers of undesirable plants and animals. "Once they have been introduced, control is virtually impossible." It's what Cyril Smith has been saying about the SDP for months.

Come to think of it, perhaps the Liberals could rid us of the weed. In *The Day of the Triffids* the rogue vegetable is finally nipped by an over-tired Scotsman on a Sabbath in a lighthouse. Could David Steel's summer project be to repulse *Sargassum Muticum*? I'm sorry, it's no joking matter. *Sargassum*, after all, is the lowest form of wit.

Paul Pickering

SECRET 18,000

Confidential

سكرا ب الامل

La crème de la crème

also on page 24

My latest problem is I've got
no problems - now that we get
all our temporaries
from...
Senior Secretaries
CITY 01-406 1911/WEST END 01-488 0082
The first numbers to ring



Sheraton

Sheraton, a leading international 5 star hotel chain, is seeking an experienced secretary. The position will be based at the headquarters offices of Sheraton's Europe, Africa, Middle East and India Division which are situated in a 17th century manor house in Denham, Middlesex.

Executive Secretary to Senior Vice-President, Division Controller

This position is responsible for providing secretarial support to the Division Controller and his Assistant and also for the production of internal management financial reports. Previous secretarial experience at senior level is essential, preferably with a background in financial work. The successful applicant will be able to work quickly and accurately under pressure to meet deadlines. Experience of working with figures and knowledge of small office computers is advantageous but not essential. Please send your full resume in confidence to: Mrs. G. K. King, Sheraton Management Corporation, Denham Place, Uxbridge, Middlesex, U.K. UB8 3BT



PUBLISHING £8,000

The Sales Director of a Covent Garden publishers is looking for a PA/Secretary with sound shorthand/typing skills, a friendly manner and no ambitions of becoming the editor. A busy, interesting post for someone aged 25-40.

SOLICITORS £8,000

Legal experience, useful as Secretary to a young, cheerful and demanding Solicitor in W.1. Fast, accurate shorthand typing skills and the ability to cope under pressure required.

P.R. £7-7,500

Enjoy a busy, pressurized environment assisting the P.R. officer of a City firm. Non-stop telephones + usual secretarial duties.

NO SHORTHAND £7-8,000

Audio skills will suffice as P.A. to the Director of a small London team based in the Haymarket. Age 25-38.

CITY 01-377 8800 WEST END 01-439 7001

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

Secretary and Assistant to Marketing Manager

Cedel - the international securities clearing system - is seeking to employ a Secretary and Assistant to the Marketing Manager and London Representative.

The successful candidate will be able to demonstrate a high standard of work, organisational and administrative ability, an eagerness to learn, and a willingness to shoulder responsibility. The position will involve close customer contact, therefore personal presentation and initiative are key qualities. In return, we are offering excellent prospects, a challenging position, and a salary commensurate with previous experience and qualifications. A second language and a background in securities are obvious advantages.

Application in writing, please, with full C.V. to: Georgia Figg, Cedel S.A., London Representative Office, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BU.

Conference Organiser/Secretary

Fed up with commuting? Take up this exciting opportunity to join a young, growth minded company based in Ascot, involved in consulting on high technology computer related products.

We are looking for an exceptional administrator/secretary who will be totally responsible for seminars and conference organisation. The right person will be well educated, hard working with excellent administration and communication skills as well as typing/word processing.

Plenty of scope exists for working on initiative and candidates must be able to work alone and under pressure. Excellent salary, 4 weeks holiday and rapid promotion prospects exist.

For further information, phone Ascot (0990) 23377 (no agencies please)

Natural History Museum PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for the Deputy Director, who is also the Head of the Department of Mammals. This important post calls for a well organized and efficient person with tact and a pleasant personality.

Some of the work is of a confidential nature. Experience in a similar capacity would be an advantage. Minimum qualifications: 3 GCSE 'C' levels including English language. Shorthand speed 100 wpm (or Amdt). Typing 30 wpm.

Possibility of a starting salary above minimum on scale of £5,186 pa rising by 6 annual increments to £7,242 (including Inner London Weighting) plus payments for extra proficiency, 5 day, 41 hour week (including lunch hours) 22 days paid holiday plus 17% public and privilege holidays.

Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to: Mrs. Jane Farnworth, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD. Tel: 01-592 6225 ext 441

INTELLIGENT AMBITIOUS TEAM LEADER

to market and promote wide range of secretarial courses. Essential that you are able to liaise at all levels.

If you have these qualities and earn less than £10,000 pa you should be dissatisfied. Let us help you to realize your full potential NOW.

Excellent salary, bright modern premises, plenty of job satisfaction.

Telephone Elaine Wright On 01-250 0390

SECRETARY MD'S OFFICE c£7,500

Short-hand secretary with excellent skills to assist top management of leading market research agency in Covent Garden. Tact, discretion, flexibility and a sense of humour are essential for this interesting and at times demanding job. Age 25-35.

Ring Carol Chalmers on 01-436 1511 (No agencies)

WELCOME OR WELCOME BACK?

As a long established recruitment consultancy, we've made a lot of friends over the years. Both our clients and our candidates tend to come back to us, because they can trust our warm yet totally professional service. If you're considering a career move, take a look at some of our current opportunities.

- RECRUITMENT** - c.£12,000
Sound background in Personnel administration, or line-management with a strong Recruitment bias, for FMCG Major. MIPM preferred for this firm career opening.
- SALES & ADMIN** - c.£9,000
Superb chance for the profit-orientated individual to exploit their evident communications & management skills in W1 Service Industry.
- CO-ORDINATION** - c.£8,500+
Leave a formal Secretarial career behind to further develop your managerial potential in a diverse & challenging senior Office Service role.
- DIRECTOR LEVEL** - to £8,000
Challenging formal City appointment for the mature Secretary with Admin bias & initiative. Discretion is also a must in this large Group context.
- MULTINATIONAL** - c.£7,500+
Involvement with world-wide Group interest, at Board level, offers a fascination, but demanding role to the Mayfair work-abolic with superior Secretarial skills.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below. 19-23 Oxford St, W1. Tel: 01-437 9030 30 Bush Lane, EC4. Tel: 01-626 8315

Challoners

Recruitment Consultants

GRADUATE P.A. £8,000

Are you interested in a career where you will be more than a Secretary? Do you have an interest in Computers and Word Processing? If so, you should be in your early 20's with a minimum of two years solid secretarial experience. You will be responsible for a number of years. You will need to be a minimum of 16 years. It requires someone intelligent, energetic, extremely confidential and able to work well under pressure. If you agree we discuss this would be advantageous. For further details please phone Jane Williams on 01-491 8723.

LA JOIE DE VIVRE £8,000 with excellent perks

A Personal Assistant to the General Manager is required by this well known Perfumery. You will become involved in the Marketing of two new products. Internal meetings and liaison with Paris country. Training your French should be fluent and French abroad should be a minimum of 80% (used for minutes at confidential meetings). Applicant 30-45 years, telephone Maitre on 01-491 8723.

DIRECTOR'S ASSISTANT - c.£11,000

The director involved in a massive redevelopment project requires an assistant (he is a Secretary). He needs someone competent at organizing both paperwork and people. Obviously you should be smart, well spoken and have had a senior position for a number of years. You will need to be a minimum of 20 years (used for minutes at confidential meetings). Applicant 30-45 years, telephone Maitre on 01-491 8723.

CAREER IN COSMETICS TO £7,000 + discounts

Large, international cosmetic company is seeking PA/Secretary to assist the Marketing Manager. You will receive special 10% discount on all purchases and a bonus interest in Marketing/Cosmetics. Please Vanessa Maitre on 01-491 8723 for more details.

Secretarial Appointments

A Division of Graduate Appointments
7 Princes Street, London W1R 7RB
Tel: 01-629 7862

Debenhams PLC

Secretary/PA required for Main Board Director, responsible for Advertising/Promotions, Public Relations, Style Forecasting, Merchandise Development, Main Board/Senior secretarial experience essential for this extremely varied position.

Anticipated age range twenty-five to thirty-five years. Salary commensurate with the position.

Apply to Miss G. M. Hand, Personnel Manager, Debenhams PLC, 1 Welbeck Street, London, W1A 1DF, for an application form.

MANAGING DIRECTORS' PERSONAL ASSISTANT £11,000 + MORTGAGE

This is a totally absorbing position for a well educated, energetic PA/Secretary who is used to responsibility, able to work under pressure (often from 1.30-4.30) and who will enjoy the challenge of the role. You will be required to support the Managing Director of a top company in the City.

Please write with full career details to: M. L. Carr, Gresham Trust Ltd, Barrington House, Gresham Street, London EC4.

MANAGER Recruitment Consultancy

A prestigious secretarial recruitment consultancy in the City requires an experienced Manager to expand an already thriving business of both permanent and temporary placements. Age 28-40. Salary potential in excess of £16,000. Pension scheme. BUPA.

Please write with full career details to: M. L. Carr, Gresham Trust Ltd, Barrington House, Gresham Street, London EC4.

COMMITTEE CLERK £7,200+

Equipment committee clerk required to fill a new appointment as a member of a team in an expanding department of a major professional company representing doctors and dentists worldwide.

Excellent salary, bright modern premises, plenty of job satisfaction.

Apply to: Mrs. E. Andrews, The Medical Defence Union, London W1T 2EA. Tel: (01)-498 0181

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The successful applicant would have a pleasant personality, with good secretarial skills, including typing and shorthand, and will be able to use initiative and judgement in dealing with senior management of international business companies.

Located in pleasant offices, the challenging position offers interesting and varied work. Salary at £8,000 + benefits. Write with CV to: S. N. David, Esq., David Garrick Limited, 25-31 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 8FA.

Three Secretarial Opportunities for a New Venture in the Oil Industry

It is rare to have the chance to be involved in the launch of an entirely new company: these are three such chances.

As leading merchant bankers we are assisting a major British client in setting up a new organisation to manage its oil interests. To work closely with the executive team in this new company we are seeking to fill the following positions immediately.

Senior Secretary
Good education (might suit graduate). Highest integrity. Experience as secretary to senior management. Administrative and leadership qualities. Shorthand and accurate typing.

Secretary
Experience in financial/accounting environment. Schedule typing.

Receptionist/Secretary
To assist management generally. Accurate typing. Shorthand desirable.

These positions are initially on a contract basis of one year to launch the organisation into its first phase. It is envisaged that continuing employment opportunities will be offered to staff engaged in the initial phase, subject to satisfactory service and on terms to be negotiated at the time.

During the first phase the company will be located in the City of London. Applicants must possess a mature personality, enjoy high professional standards and be self-motivated and adaptable, preferably used to working upwards. Although previous oil industry experience would be a distinct advantage it is not a prerequisite.

Candidates for all three positions should have knowledge of or be willing to be trained in the operation of word processors (Olivetti) and telex machines.

If you find the prospect of being in at the start of a major new venture with a lively and interesting future, please write giving full details of age, education, training and career to:

Mr. A. Hutton-Gore, Personnel Officer, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, 20, Fenchurch Street, London, EC3P 3DB.

Kleinwort Benson

The International Merchant Bank

CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01 588 3588 or 01 588 3576
Telex 887574

Career appointment - scope for promotion in Personnel & Training and increased remuneration

P.A. TO PERSONNEL AND TRAINING MANAGER

LONDON S.W.1 £5,500-£7,300

SPECIALIST RETAILING GROUP

For this interesting new appointment, we invite applications from candidates aged 25-35, with good secretarial skills and preferably experience in personnel administration. Duties will be 40% secretarial (mainly delegated correspondence) and 60% administration. Working closely with the Manager, the responsibilities, which will grow with the job, include maintaining the records and close liaison with 2,000 staff, administration of salary reviews, performance appraisals, etc. Key will be the ability to develop new systems, bring forward matters for action on time, identify training needs, etc. A strong but flexible personality and the ability to work initiative and deal with personnel at all levels are essential. Initial remuneration negotiable £5,500 - £7,300 + good company benefits. Applications in strict confidence under reference PTM87/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES (Recruitment Consultants)
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH. Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex: 887574. Fax: 01-588 9216

Ready to organise a Chief Executive?

circa £9,000+ benefits

In your mid to late 20's, you have good secretarial skills including shorthand and are currently working as an EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. You now require the involvement and responsibility that comes from working for the Chief Executive of an expanding City based financial institution.

You will be responsible primarily for providing a full secretarial service to the Chief Executive though you should also be prepared to assist the Deputy General Manager on occasions. Main duties will include drafting correspondence and typing, organizing meetings and travel arrangements in the UK and abroad, and controlling the MD's busy diary.

You will have a good education and a confident, sociable manner. Smart, efficient and unflappable, you will welcome working in a small and friendly environment.

Interested? Ring or write to Barbara Lord at Cripps, Sears & Associates Ltd. (Personnel Consultants), 85-89 High Holborn, London WC1A 6LS. Tel: 01-404 5911 (9 hours).

Cripps, Sears

CUSTOMER SERVICES/OFFICE MANAGER

£10,000-£12,000 LONDON SW1

The International Airline Passengers Association is a 27m travel organisation with offices worldwide, and a current membership in excess of 110,000.

Our London operation's expansion programme calls for the appointment of a Manager directly responsible for the effective running of the Membership Services Department. He/she will supervise and motivate 15-20 staff and will be required to create a Sales Training Incentive Programme, oversee the supervision of the Membership Fulfillment and Office Services Departments, and in addition undertake much of the company's general personnel and office administration functions.

The successful candidate will be a 28-40, energetic team spirit, ambitious, sales-orientated professional, preferably with a service industry background, coupled with a talent for administration, and the ability to inspire an efficient young sales team. Basic understanding of computer operations desirable. Benefits include private health insurance, contributory pension scheme, and 4 weeks holiday.

Please forward C.V. to: DIANA WARREN, INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 113, Francis House, Francis Street, London, SW1P 1DF.

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

Sociable Secretary with good skills to work for Director who recruits new members for the professional body. Will help to analyse results from advertising, set up courses, coordinate exhibitions and escort visiting prospective members around buildings.

BOND ST BUREAU 629 3632 629 5580

DeMain CONSULTANTS LTD

22 South Molton St, W1

MARKETING/SPIRITS £7,000+

Export Marketing Director of leading wine and spirits organisation responsible for the production of an exciting new product overseas, requires free-lance Secretary with initiative and drive. Ability to work without supervision essential. Good future prospects.

SOCIAL GRACES £7,000+

DEATHS
NIVEN - On July 17, 1983, James Niven, 74, of Large House, Monks Road, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
REYNOLDS - On July 17, 1983, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
ROSS - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Ross, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
SMITH - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Smith, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
WILLIAMS - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Williams, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
WILLIAMS - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Williams, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
WILLIAMS - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Williams, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
WILLIAMS - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Williams, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

DEATHS
WILLIAMS - On July 16, 1983, Mrs. Williams, 74, of 15, The Grange, Epsom, Surrey, died.

BIRTHS
BAKEDALE - On July 16, 1983, at the Worcester Hospital, a daughter, Jacqueline, to Anna and Tony, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
BUTLER - On July 16, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
CUMBERS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
DURKIN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
FABER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
FOX - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
FURBER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
GORMAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
HOLLY - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
JARRMAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
JOYCE - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
LLOYD - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
MADOLM - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
MORTIMER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
PEARSON - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
RIBBLE - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
STONEHAM - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILSON - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
BARWORTH - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
BRYAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
CARR - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
DUNCAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
EVANS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
FRISZLE - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
GARDNER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
HARRISON - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
JONES - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
KAY - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
LEWIS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
MAY - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
NICHOLS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
O'BRIEN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
PARKER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
ROBERTS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
SMITH - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
TAYLOR - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WALKER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS
WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
SUNFARE
BEST VALUE UNDER THE SUN!
JULY AVAILABILITY
CORFU SPETSE RHODES £199

SUNFARE HOLIDAYS
LONDON 01-351 5733
BIRMINGHAM 01-443 4414
MANCHESTER 061-832 7900

LAST MINUTE BARGAINS
Inclusive holidays
Return flights
22 July £199
23 July £199
24 July £199

GREEK ISLANDS
JULY - AUGUST BARGAINS
Villas/Tourist/Hotel holidays at incredible prices available and July and August

FRANCE, MID WEST COAST
Canal cruises available for August & September. Villas and apartments from simple to luxury

BRITANNY BARGAINS
Up to £160 off
Great villas & apartments in beautiful Brittany, with or without canal cruises

UP, UP AND AWAY
Relax in a sun-soaked villa or holiday home in the south of France

STERLING TRAVEL
3 Trinch Street, W1
01-499 8317

FRANCE, MID WEST COAST
Canal cruises available for August & September. Villas and apartments from simple to luxury

FRANCE, MID WEST COAST
Canal cruises available for August & September. Villas and apartments from simple to luxury

FRANCE, MID WEST COAST
Canal cruises available for August & September. Villas and apartments from simple to luxury

FRANCE, MID WEST COAST
Canal cruises available for August & September. Villas and apartments from simple to luxury

RENTALS

LONDON, W11
Prestige detached house, very light airy, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas, 2 reception areas, 2 reception areas

LONDON, W2
Very attractive modern flat in central London, close to transport, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

CHESTERTONS
NO. 1 BERKELEY SQUARE
W1
CHARLES PRICE
RANTOR & COMPANY

SEYMOUR WALK
CHELSEA, SW10
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

KATHINI GRAHAM LTD
18 Hampstead Way
London NW7
01-584 3615

US CORPORATION
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

W.A. KESWICK
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

W.A. KESWICK
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

W.A. KESWICK
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

W.A. KESWICK
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

W.A. KESWICK
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

W.A. KESWICK
Excellent fully furnished family home with large garden, 5/6 beds, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception areas, 2 living areas, 2 reception areas

We need your will to survive. THE SPASTICS SOCIETY. AT A STROKE. Chest, Heart and Stroke Association. At a stroke... HELP NOW

HUGE DISCOUNTS. ALICANTE £99.75. FARO £101.75. VENICE £91.75. PALMA MAHON £87.75. GERONA £86.75. IBIZA £97.75. RIMINI £105.75. MALAGA £94.75. MALTA £119.75. ATHENS £116.75. CORFU £126.75. ACCESS/CARD/VISA 01-439 9731 01-437 9678

BENTLEY'S DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY. 66 New Bond Street, W.1. Telephone 01-629 0661

RESISTA CARPETS SUMMER SALE NOW ON. 100% Wool Blend Carpets £2.99 sq yd. 100% Wool Blend Carpets £3.99 sq yd. 100% Wool Blend Carpets £4.99 sq yd.

Gascoigne-Pees. 187 Tottenham Court Road, W.1. Telephone 01-581 8168

Hampton & Sons. 6 Arlington Street, London. Tel: 01-492 8222, Telex 20341

Working in Wood. Hand made fitted kitchen, bed room, living room, in real wood, dressed in the great traditions of British craftsmanship. Free design, free quotation, fast service, complete installation, service, 3 years guarantee.

BIRTHS

BAKEDALE - On July 16, 1983, at the Worcester Hospital, a daughter, Jacqueline, to Anna and Tony, a daughter (1st).

BUTLER - On July 16, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

CUMBERS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

DURKIN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

FABER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

FOX - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

FURBER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

GORMAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

STONEHAM - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILSON - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS

BARWORTH - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BRYAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

CARR - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

DUNCAN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

EVANS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

FRISZLE - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

GARDNER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

HARRISON - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

JONES - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

KAY - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS

LEWIS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

MAY - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

NICHOLS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

O'BRIEN - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

PARKER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

ROBERTS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

SMITH - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

TAYLOR - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WALKER - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

BIRTHS

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

WILLIAMS - On July 15, 1983, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a daughter, Victoria, to John and Susan, a daughter (1st).

